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VOL. XCIX—NO. 44. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1908. EIGHTEEN PAGES.

Look Inside Your Watch

Just for a moment glance at the balance wheel. If in good condition, this wheel is making 18,000 vibrations an hour. If its movement is sluggish there's something wrong. It will move 3,558 miles in a year and requires less than one-tenth of a drop of oil to make the run. But it needs that little oil badly. The least increase of friction on the bearings alters the motion. Don't take chances.

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RECEIVED WITH ASTONISHMENT

Sir Wilfrid's Speech Evokes Some Severe Comments in England

ABSURDITIES POINTED OUT

Nothing in Treaty to Justify Premier's Reference to Allied Fleets

Montreal, Jan. 30.—A special London cable says: Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Commons at Ottawa, as reported here, creates much astonishment in political and diplomatic circles. When a responsible statesman like Laurier talks in parliament of the fleets of Japan and England riding the waves together against a common enemy, the inevitable question is asked: "What is the common enemy, and what extraordinary combination of influences could bring Laurier's dread contingency within the terms of the Japanese treaty?"

As Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, the well-known writer and war correspondent, explains in the Morning Post today, the Japanese treaty, as published, is concerned alone with the maintenance of the integrity of far Eastern countries and the maintenance of the open door there. Politicians here ask: "Does Laurier really think that the United States, for instance, is sending its battleship fleet into the Pacific as an act of aggression upon India or China, and that Canadian shores may be endangered in a reflex action of the resulting hostilities?"

As one well-known Englishman remarks, it is amazing oratory, and highly dangerous oratory, too. If in some unthinkable way the United States did attack British interests on the Pacific coast of Canada, there is nothing in the Anglo-Japanese treaty to call the Japanese to Britain's aid. Canada aid unless there is a secret clause of the treaty of which Sir Wilfrid knows, but of which the public is in ignorance.

ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL

Colonial Government Modifies Objectionable Order in Regard to Registration

Johannesburg, Jan. 30.—The Asiatic difficulty has been settled, the government deciding to accept the signatures instead of the finger prints in the registration of East Indians coming into the country. The leader of the East Indians approves the solution in behalf of his countrymen. Those arrested in contravention of the law will be liberated.

COMMOTION LIKELY

German Missionary Bishop Foresees Political Disturbances in the Orient

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Bishop Henninghaus, apostolic officer of the South Sea Islands, is at present on a visit to Germany for the first time in 22 years. Regarding the political situation in the Far East, Bishop Henninghaus said that although the situation was generally quiet, there was little promise of a tranquil future.

The Emperor of China is childless. The Empress is between 70 and 73 years old. No heir apparent to the throne has yet been selected, and with the death of the Empress the Manchurian dynasty is likely to enter upon a difficult period.

The departure of the American fleet of battleships for the Pacific, the bishop continued, is looked upon in China as something more than a pleasure cruise. Serious reasons are thought to be behind the movement. In China rumors of a war between Japan and the United States are prevalent, and Japan was thought to have yielded miserably in the negotiations at Portsmouth that resulted in putting an end to the Russo-Japanese war.

Emperor William had a long conversation with Bishop Henninghaus yesterday, and the oriental political situation was discussed in detail.

NEWS SUMMARY

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3—Proceedings in the legislature, continued.
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Fireman Fatally Scalded.

Comber, Ont., Jan. 30.—A flue of the boiler of a Michigan Central locomotive blew out at Ruscombe last night, frightfully scalding Fireman McNish, death ensuing shortly afterwards.

North Sea Status.

London, Jan. 30.—The British government, which has been kept fully informed as to the tenor of the German proposals for the maintenance of the territorial status in the North sea, has given its full assent thereto.

Casablanca Damages.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Petit Parisien says that Germany has waived all objections and accepted France's proposition to allow an international commission to fix the damages resulting from the bombardment of Casablanca.

Selling Krupp Secrets

Essen, Jan. 30.—An officer in the Krupp Gunworks, whose name is not given, was arrested last night on the charge of betraying military secrets. It is declared that he sold the plans of certain guns which the Krupps were building for Italy.

Yarmouth Divorce Suit

London, Jan. 30.—Sir Birrell Barnes, president of the divorce court, today fixed the hearing of the suit brought by the Countess of Yarmouth, who was Alice Thaw, of Pittsburgh, against her husband for the annulment of her marriage for next Wednesday afternoon. The Countess of Yarmouth is a daughter of Mrs. William Thaw, and sister of Harry K. Thaw, whose second trial for the murder of Stanford White is coming to a close in New York. She was married to the Earl of Yarmouth in Pittsburgh on April 27, 1903.

NOTED WAR RELICS TO LEAVE ENGLAND

Chesapeake's Flag and Balclava Bugles Bought By Americans

London, Jan. 30.—The flag of the American man-of-war Chesapeake and the "Balclava bugle," two of the most valuable war relics of a collection of antiques that belonged to the late T. E. Middlebrook, were secured today at the auction sale of the collection for American buyers.

The Chesapeake flag was captured in the fight with the British ship Shannon in 1813. It was a good bidding for the faded and torn piece of flag. The authenticity of the flag is vouched for in a written history of its ownership since Midshipman Grunry, of the Royal Navy, came into possession nearly a century ago. The flag sold for \$4,250 to a London art dealer, who also purchased the bugle for \$5,000. It was upon this instrument that the order to the famous Light Brigade to charge at the Battle of Balclava was sounded.

The dealer admitted that these highly interesting curios have been purchased by him for different parties in America, but more than this he would not say. There was a rumor that he was acting for Cornelius Vanderbilt, but this was subsequently denied, and London does not yet know into whose hands the flag and bugle have fallen.

The auction of the Middlebrook curios has been going on for ten days, and has attracted much attention. When the time came today to put up the flag the auction room was so crowded that many persons were unable to obtain admission. The man who finally secured the flag started the bidding with an offer of \$100, and he was soon challenged by other dealers, among whom was a representative of an American who said he wanted the flag for the American Navy League. The price was soon run up to \$1,500. Here all the bidders dropped out, but the contest was carried on by the dealers, both of whom were said to represent Americans. There was a long pause when the price had reached \$2,400 but then, on bids of \$250 at a time, it was rapidly forced up to \$4,250, at which figure the hammer fell.

As soon as the sale was made, there were loud calls in the auction room of "Does it remain in England?" this being answered in the affirmative by some one who did not know that the English dealer was acting for an American. There was at once an outburst of loud cheering. This enthusiasm was quickly quieted, however, when the purchaser corrected the mistake. It has been understood here that the American government had intended to make a bid for the Chesapeake flag, but it was later decided from Washington to leave the purchase of the relic in the hands of patriotic societies or private citizens.

The bidding for the bugle was not so brisk, and the price obtained is less than half what Mr. Middlebrook paid for this relic ten years ago.

According to the Tribune, the Chesapeake flag goes to J. Pierpont Morgan.

Fire in Truro.

Truro, N. S., Jan. 30.—Fire in a building owned by Ex-Councillor Kent and occupied by grocers, did damage to the extent of \$10,000 tonight.

Steel Mills Resume

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Officials of the Illinois Steel company announced last night that plate mills Nos. 1 and 2 will resume operations next Monday and furnish employment for 1,500 men. The mills were closed two weeks ago for repairs.

Mount Temple's Cargo.

Halifax, Jan. 30.—What has been probably the largest sale of shipwrecked goods that ever took place in Canada came to an end today, when the last of the cargo salvaged from the wrecked C.P.R. liner, Mount Temple, was sold. Several thousand tons of merchandise have been sold, realizing about \$100,000. Enough cargo to stock several good-sized department stores was on board the Mount Temple when she came ashore on the night of November 30, and while much of this cargo was forwarded to its destination a large proportion of it had to be sold here.

LORDS DISCUSS IRISH TROUBLES

Unionist Peers Charge Government With Display of Cowardice

YIELDING TO NATIONALISTS

Present Conditions Are Worse Than in Eighties—Government's Answer

London, Jan. 30.—Heated charges of cowardice in turning a blind eye to the "reign of terrorism" in Ireland in order to keep the Nationalists in good temper and assure a continuance of their support in the Commons, were launched against the government in the House of Lords today.

The Marquis of Londonderry, who was vice-chancellor of the House of Lords in 1886-89, led in the attack. So infectious were his sentiments that even Lord Langford, who has been a representative peer of Ireland since 1884, broke his silence of 24 years had devoted his speech to a recital of his personal experiences with cattle-driving outside his own gates.

The Marquis of Londonderry declared that the present state of Ireland is worse than in the dark days of the eighties, when murder and outrage were rampant, and he attributed the conditions entirely to the cowardice of the government. The law-breakers, he asserted, had the audacity to declare that they had at their back members of the government, and it was even reported that the constabulary had been ordered not to come into actual contact with them. He pointed out that when the Right Hon. James Bryce vacated the chief secretaryship, Mr. Bryce reported that the condition of Ireland was reassuring, but shortly after Mr. Bryce's advent cattle raiding was inaugurated, and it had now spread to ten counties. The judges were paralyzed in the sections subject to coercion by the Irish League, and trial by jury was a farce. Out of 227 prisoners tried, only eight were convicted. Even the government's own Irish attorney-general had declared that if the present conditions continued anarchy would result.

The Marquis of Londonderry concluded by charging the government with cowardice, and with being terrorized by the Nationalists into perpetrating a state of things disgraceful to any civilized government.

Lord Beauchamp, replying in behalf of the government, complained of the exaggerated pessimism of the Unionist peers, and resented Lord Lansdowne's comparison yesterday between Ireland and Macedonia. He admitted that cattle-driving had increased during the past year, but said that this was the sole sign of agrarian conditions becoming worse. The government deplored the cattle raids, but he declared, the country was no more lawless than during certain periods of Premier Balfour's administration, and following Gerald Balfour's precedent when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1895-1900, the government had intended reviving the Crimes act, as suggested.

AUSTRIAN SCHEME DISPLEASES RUSSIA

Railway Project Threatens to Renew Conflict in Balkans

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—A serious conflict appears to be impending between Russia and Austria-Hungary over the Austrian plans for the establishment of direct railroad connection between Vienna, Salonika and Athens, as announced a few days ago by Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his annual statement before the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation. This is regarded here as likely to upset the whole Balkan situation and rupture the concert of the powers on which the continuance of reform work in Macedonia depends.

The Russian newspapers of all shades of opinion unite in expressing indignation at the action of Austria, which, they declare, under the cover of the Muersteg agreement, arranged a Torko-Graco-Austrian understanding for the construction of a railroad to the manifest disadvantage of the Slav interests in the Balkans. The foreign office tonight issued a communique through the official news agency which leaves no doubt that the government shares the opinion of the press, and that it has no intention of submitting tamely to the execution of the Austro-Hungarian project.

The situation portends a revival of the Russo-Austrian rivalry which kept the Balkans in a turmoil in the late 80s and early 90s, and that led to the war in 1885 between Serbia and Bulgaria. The railroad construction chiefly in question is the connecting link of the Austria line through Bosnia, which already has reached the Turkish frontier. The construction of this line would not only obviate the present necessity of passing through Servia to reach the Aegean, but would throw a belt of steel between the two Serbian peoples, assuring the continuance of Austrian predominance in this district. It can be stated with authority that the road will not be constructed in the immediate future without entailing grave developments in the Balkan situation.

COLD WAVE EAST

Quebec and Ontario Points Report Temperatures Many Degrees Below Zero

Montreal, Jan. 30.—Intense cold prevails today from Quebec westward. It was 20 below in Montreal this morning, 29 below at the experimental farm, Ottawa, and according to reports from different parts of the Ottawa valley, 30 to 42 below zero were recorded.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—This was the coldest day in four years. It was 14 degrees below zero at 8 o'clock this morning.

Omemee, Ont., Jan. 30.—It was 36 degrees below zero here last night, the coldest in the history of the town.

Crow's Nest Miners Strike

Fernie, Jan. 30.—The miners at the Coal Creek mines, owned by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, are on strike today. Other mines of the Crow's Nest Pass company may be closed.

Sir Frederick Nettled

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—At the public accounts committee today Sir Frederick Borden protested against the line of examination followed by Mr. Foster, who was examining witnesses, and challenged him if he had any charges to make them on the floor of the commons. So far as his conduct was concerned, Sir Frederick said, he had absolutely nothing to hide. The sub-target machines were used for the instruction of recruits in target practice, and were recommended by some of the highest military authorities in the world.

NINE MEET DEATH IN MINE EXPLOSION

Disaster in West Virginia Colliery—One Body Thrown From Shaft

Charles town, W. Va., Jan. 30.—Nine miners today met sudden death in the lower Boone mine, near Hawk's Nest, in an explosion that partially wrecked the mine. About 25 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Those who escaped suffered only slight injuries.

One of the bodies was thrown out of the mine and into a tree several yards from the shaft. Mr. Oliver has discovered what he alleges is a scandal in the lands and works department. It is all involved in the day and hour at which a certain letter was posted. Mr. Oliver was fairly answered by the chief commissioner of lands and works yesterday, however.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES

Representatives of Prairie Boards of Trade Appear Before Railway Commission

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The railway commission was engaged today hearing the application of the Portage la Prairie and other western boards of trade for a revision of the board's order of last summer in the matter of traders' rates from Winnipeg westward, which it is claimed are higher on many lines than they were before.

To Relieve Distress

Toronto, Jan. 30.—The board of control today appropriated \$8,000 for relieving distress amongst families of the unemployed.

West Lambton Liberals

Sarnia, Ont., Jan. 30.—West Lambton Liberals today nominated Reeve David Milne as their candidate for the legislature and F. F. Pardee, M. P., for the commons.

Japan May Want Money.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The presence in this city of Reiziro Wakatsuki, vice-minister of finance in the Japanese cabinet, has created fresh rumors that Japan is seeking a new loan.

I. C. R. Clerks' Union

Halifax, Jan. 30.—I. C. R. clerks here and at St. John have formed a union, called the I. C. R. Clerks' union, the main object of which is to secure better wages. They want \$75 for first class clerks, \$60 for second and \$50 for third.

Sir Henry Tyler Dead.

London, Jan. 30.—Sir Henry W. Tyler, chairman of the Westinghouse Brake Company, and deputy chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, died today. He was born in 1827. From 1877 to 1895 he was president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Japanese Watching Fleet.

Punta Arenas, S.A., Jan. 30.—Two Japanese have come ashore from the British steamer Orina. They are supposed to be present in Punta Arenas for the purpose of observing the passage of the American fleet of battleships, due here from Rio de Janeiro in two or three days. The Orina left Liverpool on Dec. 19 for Valparaiso, via Rio de Janeiro and the straits of Magellan.

Coal Miners' Wages.

Indianapolis, Jan. 30.—Coal operators of Western Pennsylvania tonight held a long caucus, and at its close it was announced that many of the leading operators favor taking no final action at this time, but would favor an adjournment tomorrow, leaving the business in such shape that later the national officers of the miners' and the operators' representatives could consider a wage arrangement and re-establish the interstate relations. Some time in the month of April was suggested for this conference, the miners in the meantime to continue at work after April 1st, and have the scale, when agreed upon, go into effect from that date. The indications tonight at the close of the operators' conference were that this course may be adopted.

SECOND READING OF NATAL BILL

Premier McBride Sums Up the Situation in an Able Speech

MR. McPHILLIPS' POSITION

Mare's Nest Discovered by the Member For Delta—Reply of Premier

The Natal bill, formally passed its second reading at the sitting of the provincial legislature yesterday. The debate was marked by a speech from Hon. Richard McBride, in which he summed up the arguments for the passage of the bill, eloquently defended the measure against the attacks which had been made upon it, and through it upon the sincerity of the government and the Conservative members of the house.

The premier rehearsed his own stand upon the question of Asiatic immigration throughout his public life, and pointed out that it has always been consistent. He contrasted it with the stand which had been taken by the premier of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had not fulfilled the promise made in a telegram to the west in 1896 on the eve of election. Mr. McBride pointed out that the Conservatives had always tried to keep this question out of politics, and if in any way it had become a question of politics it was through the act of the Liberals and the Liberal press.

The speech of the leader of the government was a thoughtful one, and was the final word upon the matter. The situation in the province at present and the probable situation in the future, unless more radical legislation were enacted than that placed in force by the Dominion government, was depicted. Mr. McBride's remarks were punctuated with the frequent applause of his supporters, and elicited no answer from the opposition.

A. E. McPhillips followed with an explanation of his stand upon the matter. He had given it as his opinion legally that the bill could not prove effective. Mr. McBride's remarks of the attorney-general that it would prove effective in every way, together with the statement of the leader of the opposition that it would be in part effective, he could not in justice to his constituents do anything but support it.

H. C. Brewster (Albion) closed the debate. Incidentally he stated that upon the right-of-way of the projected extension of the E. & N. to Alberni, there were five camps of Japanese laborers and one camp of Chinese laborers engaged in clearing.

Prior to the debate upon the Natal act, Mr. Hawthorthwaite's appeal from the house from Mr. Oliver's decision upon his motion, given the day previous, was considered. The speaker was sustained on a straight party vote, Liberals and Socialists voting against the government.

With the aid of the postoffice officials, a microscope and one of his wife's relations, Mr. Oliver has discovered what he alleges is a scandal in the lands and works department. It is all involved in the day and hour at which a certain letter was posted. Mr. Oliver was fairly answered by the chief commissioner of lands and works yesterday, however.

A considerable amount of routine business has been amassed during the progress of the debates of the last week, and the house will probably devote most of its attention today to catching up with this. The debate upon the amendment to the railway assessment bill will probably be continued. The adjournment was moved by Parker Williams (Newcastle), and he will probably be heard upon it this afternoon.

The University bill and the Civil Service act also are due for second reading. Some pronouncement from Dr. Young will probably accompany them.

The announcement of the names of the license and police commissioners of the different municipalities will not be given until next week. It is not expected that the report of the irrigation commission will be received until the week following. It has been received by Hon. Mr. Fulton, and is a bulky document, comprising some 60 closely typed pages.

Hon. W. J. Bowser has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the Municipal Clauses act. Under this the incorporation of the town of Duncan will take place.

The speaker took the chair at 2:20 o'clock. Prayers were read by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

A petition was received from T. T. Beatty and others with regard to the opium traffic. It was presented by Dr. McGuire (Vancouver).

Bills Introduced

H. B. Thomson (Victoria), on behalf of the city of Victoria, applied for leave to introduce a private bill to amend the Victoria Waterworks act and Amending acts.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a bill entitled "an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to elections and elections in municipalities." It was given its first reading.

Mr. McInnis introduced a bill entitled "an Act to prevent discrimination against members of Trade unions." It was read a first time.

Chair is Sustained

On reaching on the order paper Mr. Hawthorthwaite's motion to impeach his honor the Lieutenant-governor for his action on the Bowser bill came up.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite—I appeal to the house against your decision, Mr. Speaker, on two grounds, (1) that you have not supported it with authorities, and (2) because the people of British Columbia are in a state of confusion.

(Continued on Page Two)

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\$6.00 Per Ton, Only
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Bovril Cordial, 16-oz. bottle 1.00
Bovril, 2-oz. bottle, 35c; 4-oz. bottle65
Liebig's Extract, Meat, 4-oz. bottle50

FINNAN HADDIE, Per lb. 12½c

Schilling's Best Coffee. Schilling's Best Baking Powder.
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Single hour \$2.00
To and from the Theatre within the city limits, one or four persons \$2.50
Baggage delivered to all parts of the city or checked to its destination at any address in the United States or Canada at reasonable rates.
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COAL FOR SPOKANE

Syndicate of Capitalists in That City Buys and Will Operate Coal Lands at Taber

Spokane, Jan. 30.—Spokane men have bought 440 acres of coal land at Taber, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and have organized the Scranton Coal Mines company, with a capital stock of \$250,000, to develop the property. The price paid for the land was \$75,000. The incorporators of the company are N. T. Johnson, C. W. Shoup, P. R. Breynerton, Charles Ledell, D. W. Brown, Bullock & Bullock were the sellers of the land.

It is the intention of the company to begin active development at once with the idea of putting the produce of the mine on the Spokane market. The coal mines will produce domestic coal. On three sides of the land purchased are counties in the sides of which the vein crops. This vein is from 36 to 40 inches in thickness. The crop is 50 feet or more above the bottom of the cutline, making loading by gravity possible. For this reason the fact that it will not be necessary to sink any shafts makes mining the coal inexpensive.

and other equipment costing about \$10,000. A tunnel will be driven from which the mining will be done by drifting. It is estimated that there are 7,500 tons of coal to the acre.

STEEL MEN CONFER

Representatives of Large United States Companies Meet—Think Conditions Are Improving

New York, Jan. 30.—A conference of the leading steel manufacturing interests, including the United States Steel corporation, Republic Steel company, Bethlehem Steel company, Jones & Laughlin Steel company and the Pennsylvania Steel company was held in the offices of the United States Steel corporation today. The condition of the steel and iron trade was discussed, and it was reported that a new schedule of ore prices might result. Several of the members said that there was a better feeling in the trade, and that a turning point for the better seems to have been reached.

Civil Engineers.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers today elected John Galbraith, Toronto, as president; F. F. Busted, Vancouver, and J. E. Switzer, Winnipeg, were elected members of the council.

MORE ACCOMMODATION IS URGENTLY NEEDED

School Board Considers Suggestion of New High School

The advisability of building a new high school in some central part of the city was suggested by George Jay, chairman of the school board, at the special meeting of that body held last night. The need of such a new addition to the city's educational institutions came up for consideration when the work of preparing the estimates for the present year was being effected. The great congestion in the present schools, a condition of affairs which has given the board of last year much food for thought and promises to be a knotty problem for the new board, called forth several suggestions as to the best method of relieving the situation.

In addition to the ordinary estimates some consideration was given to extraordinary expenditures, an estimate of which the board has to submit to the city council, and it was during the consideration of this last that Mr. Jay's suggestion was made. He said that it would be but a short time when the board would have to consider some such move. "The accommodation in the present high school was very limited, and with the growth of the city would have to be increased. An addition could be made to the present high school, but the congestion at the central school was such that attention would have to be paid to that institution also, and he thought the better plan to follow would be to have a new high school erected in some suitable locality and the present high school building could then be utilized by relieving the congestion in the central school. It was in the central part of the city that the congestion is most keenly felt. What the cost of such a school would be, was not definitely known, but it would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

Urged Early Increase.

Trustee McNeil said that he would be in favor of the idea were it not for the bad condition of the Hillside and Spring Ridge schools, and something should be done at once to remedy conditions in those sections by the erection of a school to serve that district. It would be only a question of a short time until the high school and college work would have to be separated, and a college could be built, the high school being left where it now is. Wherever the university is to be built, the board should not give up the idea of giving scholars some college education in this city. But in the meantime it would be better to devote attention to increasing the accommodation of the city schools. There was a necessity for a primary school to serve the Oak Bay section. Trustee Christie urged that some school accommodation should be afforded the Oak Bay district, though it was pointed out that at present there were only about 20 scholars from that part of the city.

Trustee Riddell suggested the advisability of purchasing two portable schools, which could be added to the Central school and to other schools or districts when required. The cost of such schools would be in the neighborhood of \$1,800 each.

Trustee McNeil declared that the school board was altogether too backward in school accommodation. In the east, in many centres of less population than Victoria, the schools were much superior in design and accommodation to those here.

Finally, in order to give time to the members of the board to think over this question of a new high school, it was decided to call another meeting for Saturday afternoon, when the estimate for the extraordinary expenditures could be taken up.

Ordinary Expenditure.

Following is the estimate of the ordinary expenditures which will be submitted to the council, and which shows an increase over that of 1907 of \$15,000, the greater part of which is made up of the recent increases in teachers' salaries, the addition of more teachers for the new Victoria West school and two more teachers for the other schools:

Janitors \$ 5,500
Fuel 2,500
School board 1,500
Furniture 2,500
Supplies 2,500
Repairs 7,000
Insurance 7,000
Salaries 74,300
Miscellaneous 1,500
Total \$98,000

In the item referring to repairs there will be required a considerable sum which should have been spent on repairs urgently required last year, but which, owing to shortage of funds, could not be made.

In figuring out the estimates Trustee McNeil pointed out the necessity of having a thorough inspection not only of the scholars, but of everyone connected with the schools, and that a medical inspector should be appointed. Mr. Jay suggested that perhaps the city would consent to increase the salary of the medical health officer, and he could undertake the work, but Mr. McNeil thought that the inspector ought to be directly responsible to the board. The amount passed for teachers' salaries also included the salary of the superintendent, which has been fixed at \$2,300, and remuneration for a medical officer, which was estimated at \$50 per month.

Asks for Truant Officer.
Trustee Christie suggested the need of a truant officer as he knew that there were a great many children who were not attending school, but who should do so.

It was considered that an addition should be made to the Kingston street school by adding two more rooms, the estimated cost being \$2,500, and Mrs. Jenkins pointed out the necessity of making some provision for more accommodation in the manual training department. These with other recommendations for increased accommodation will be considered at tomorrow's meeting.

The applications for the position of consulting architect to advise the board in the matter of repairs and minor alterations were received, and Messrs. Hooper and Watkins were appointed.

A complaint was made by Alfred Gent, who alleged that the teacher of his boy had subjected him to a severe flogging in punishing the child, so much so that the latter had not been able to lie down and his shoulders had been marked by the force of the blows from a strap. He stated that he had at first thought of taking police court proceedings, but had decided to request the board to make an investigation. Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, McNeil

and Bishop were appointed a committee of investigation.
J. Bolton, thanking the board for accommodation afforded his class in manual training.

Shortly after the meeting commenced, Returning Officer Northcott presented his official return of the election held yesterday for the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Trustee Huggett. Trustee-elect Stenland accompanied Mr. Northcott and took his seat at the board, being congratulated by Chairman Jay on his election.

SECOND READING OF NATAL ACT

(Continued from Page One)

Columbia through their representatives in this house have the undoubted power to impeach any man, whether he be peer or commoner, and on any charge.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I think that my hon. friend has given rather far-fetched reasons for the position he has taken.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—There can be no debate on this matter.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I understood that there was a motion before the house, and surely it is debatable?

Hon. Mr. Eberts—You have heard the motion. The question before the house now is: Shall the chair be sustained.

The chair was sustained on the following division:
Yeas—Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behrens, Manson, Hayward, McGillivray, Mackay, Parson, Davy, Schofield—25.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Eagleston, Jones, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Muir, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthorthwaite, McInnis—13.

Right-of-Way Question

John Oliver (Delta), seconded by H. Jones (Clairholm), moved that an order of the house be granted for a return of all copies of all correspondence in respect to the acquisition by the Victoria Terminal Railway Company of additional rights of way through the lands of John Weaver at Mud Bay. Mr. Oliver stated that in contravention of the Dominion statutes Mr. Weaver, who was a relative of himself by marriage had been deprived of a large portion of his lands in this section by the Victoria Terminal Railway Company with the connivance or assent of the hon. commissioner of lands and works.

They had expropriated the land under an amendment to the railway act, which had been introduced at the last session. The premier had at first seen the far reaching effects of the measure, and he had the bill changed to conform with the Dominion regulations. After his departure, however, the hon. the present attorney-general had introduced an amendment in the premier's absence at the instance of the railway company's solicitor. Mr. Oliver stated that on behalf of his relative he had applied to the chief commissioner for permission to appear before him, and to show reason why the ordinary certification to the plan prepared by the railway should not be granted. He had received in reply a letter from the chief commissioner dated June 6, giving him until the following Tuesday, June 11, to appear before him and informing him that his assent to the plans would be reserved for that time. This letter he did not receive until Wednesday, June 12. The certificate had by then been granted, and his relative had been done a great injustice.

Hon. F. J. Fulton stated that he recollected the occurrences connected with the incident perfectly. On the receipt of Mr. Oliver's letter he had referred the matter to the deputy commissioner as he was leaving for the upper country to find out from the postal authorities the length of time required for a letter from Victoria to reach Delta, and to set a date for Mr. Oliver to make his representations. This had been done and an extra day was given Mr. Oliver to reply. If the letter was not received in time Mr. Oliver's quarrel was not with the lands and works department, but with the postal authorities.

Corporation Ways

Parker Williams (Newcastle) stated that as far as he could remember this railway was asking for more than the usual powers. Perhaps other influences had been at work. Corporations and the agents of corporations were not always too scrupulous in their dealings with private individuals. He would recommend Mr. Oliver to see whether or not this letter had been intercepted while in the hands of the Dominion postal authorities.

Result of Agreement.

Hon. Mr. McBride—in reply to the hon. member with regard to the bill which was before the house last session, the house should distinctly understand that this measure was placed on the statute book in accordance with an understanding which was reached between the hon. member for Delta and the attorney-general, so there should be no misconception on the part of hon. members in reference to this legislation. Everything that was done was done openly, and with the concurrence of the hon. member for the Delta. The action taken today means substantially a change of front on this question; but at the same time this house must understand that what was done was done with the concurrence of the hon. member (Mr. Oliver).

I think, sir, that the explanation which has been given to the house by the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works, was a very frank and very fair one indeed; and when he sent this letter he did as a business man would do in the same situation, he obtained the assurance of the post office officials that it would reach the hon. gentleman in ample time to enable him to appear before the department. Whether his appearance here would have been any advantage or not is a question which I am not prepared to solve; but I am quite satisfied that the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works, who had the assistance of his advisers here, as well as of the official of the department at New Westminster, would see that nothing was done except what was right and just in this case. (Hear, hear.)

The hon. member for Newcastle (Mr. Williams) speaks of corporations, of their greed and grab, and their policy of trampling under foot the rights of the people. All this may be so; but I wish my hon. friend to understand that corporations have never had, and will never have, any assistance from this government in their work in that direction, and I have always said, and previously have said, I wish to emphasize again the fact that this administration is not under the

control, either directly or indirectly, of any corporation. (Cheers.)

Says He Objected.

Mr. Oliver—I objected to this amendment from the start. I did not insist on my rights, by which I might have delayed though not prevented the passage of the bill, in consideration of the attorney-general including a couple of lines somewhat modifying the effect of the clause.

But there is another point to which I desire to refer. The chief commissioner has stated that this letter was posted on the 6th. Unfortunately the mark upon the envelope is blurred. I took the precaution, knowing the men with whom I have to deal, of going to the local postal authorities and they placed the envelope to them. They put it under a strong microscope and were able to inform me that the letter was posted, not June 6, but June 7, between 5 and 6 o'clock. It would therefore not have left here until the next day, Saturday, and could not arrive in Delta until the day following the date for which the appointment was made.

Moreover, though the chief commissioner stated that he would withhold the issuance of the certificate until after Tuesday, June 11, when I was to meet him, I have visited the registry office and discovered that the certificate issued to the Victoria Terminal Railway bears the date of June 6 and is signed in the same handwriting as the letter received by me.

Opposition Applause.

Hon. Mr. Fulton—"I may say to the hon. member for Delta that, as I before observed, I was going to the upper country and that I left the certificate signed with the deputy commissioner. He had instructions to withhold it, however, until my return in the event of good and valid reasons being given by the hon. member. These were not received, and the certificate issued in due course.

Premier Resumes Debate.

Hon. Mr. McBride, who, on rising to resume the debate on the immigration bill, had an enthusiastic reception from his supporters, said:
Mr. Speaker, The ground has been so thoroughly covered by my colleagues, the hon. the attorney-general, as far as the attitude of the present administration on this question is concerned, that I do not propose to detain the house this afternoon by speaking at any considerable length. But, sir, for reasons that have been very prominently mentioned by the Liberal press and the Liberal politicians of this country, in connection with the immigration of Asiatics into the province of British Columbia, I feel, sir, it to be particularly my duty, that I should on this occasion emphasize, and in the clearest and strongest possible manner, the statements, which I have already made on this subject to the house, in reference to my position. (Hear, hear.)

I wish, sir, to say at once, that I claim that at all times since I have entered into public life in British Columbia, I have acted with unquestionable consistency upon this question. I have always, sir, when I have discussed this issue, advocated the rights of white labor, and called for the absolute prohibition of Asiatic immigration, and I now challenge hon. gentlemen opposite to find any facts whatever in connection with my status as a public man in British Columbia that can in the smallest particular justify the charges, which they have made from time to time, that I have attempted to sidestep on this great issue. (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid's Course

The facts are, sir, that the policy which has been followed by the Liberal administration at Ottawa on this issue and in particular in reference to the Asiatic question completely turned over the people of this province. And first and foremost, as a reason for these changed conditions, must be found the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on this question.

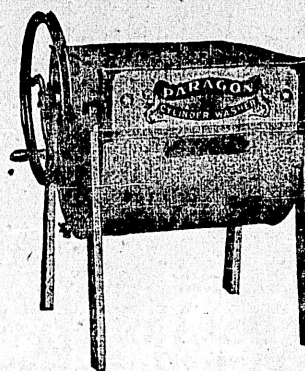
Why, sir, during the election campaign of 1896, my old friend, the member for Delta, read a telegram from Laurier declaring that this was a question regarding which, not the views of the East, but the views of the West, must prevail. (Hear, hear.) I can easily fancy that I can still hear the magic voice of my hon. friend, when with splendid effect he told the people of British Columbia on the hustings, that if they would only assist in putting the Liberals in power at Ottawa, everything would be well, as far as the treatment of this vital question was concerned. (Hear, hear.)

Well, sir, those very same promises were repeated to the electors of this country at subsequent elections. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Macdonald—And carried out.
Hon. Mr. McBride—No sir, not at all. Does my hon. friend mean to ask the house to believe that since his accession to office, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has faithfully carried out such pledges as were then made on his behalf in this province? Then, I'll take it, sir, that my hon. friend concurs in the completest possible manner with the policy which has been pursued on this question by the Liberal government at Ottawa since their accession to power! (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald—The telegram to which the hon. the premier has made reference, was sent to the Chinese, who were then coming into the province of British Columbia in considerable numbers, and that promise has been carried out by the imposition of the \$500 head tax.

Japanese Were Factor

Hon. Mr. McBride—The hon. gentleman says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier then confined his observations to Chinamen, but he knows perfectly well that the Japanese were at that time coming prominently before us as strong competitors in the labor market of this country. (Hear, hear.) and particularly, sir, was this the case in the constituency of New Westminster, where I was seeking election as a member of the Dominion house; where on the banks of the Fraser river the Japanese had already become a most serious menace to the white fishermen. (Hear, hear.) where day by day we saw the boats and nets which had been used by the white men, pass into the hands of their Japanese rivals. My hon. friend shakes his head; but if the hon. gentleman will give a few moments to searching through the files of the newspapers of the time, and if he will moreover look up some of his own speeches, he will find that all I am saying on this head is borne out to the letter. (Cheers.) We saw, sir, I repeat, day after day, the boats and nets leaving the control of the white man and going to the Japanese; that minor work—which was being done in connection with machinery—was going to them; and further, that the men of industry, which I say as it were, been the property of the white man, were by degrees going in the same fashion—



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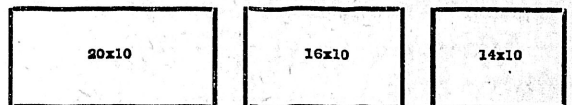
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Mr. Oliver: "Going over to the Japanese—in 1896?"

Hon. Mr. McBride: Yes—in 1896, and year after year, these conditions grew steadily and constantly worse and worse. (Hear, hear.) And agents were continually sending out circulars, asking farmers and employers of labor in this province to consider their offers, and promising to supply them with a very cheap line of Japanese labor. (Hear, hear.) Such, sir, was the situation in those days in regard to the question of Japanese labor, which at the present time has come so prominently to the front in this country. In Vancouver, on the Fraser river, on the Skeena, the Japanese are masters of the situation; and, as far as the labor question is concerned, my information leads me to believe that fully 90 per cent. of the work done in connection with the fisheries industry is in the hands of the Asiatics; while the most profitable part of this portion of the business is in the hands of the Japanese. (Hear, hear.)

Provincial Liberals' Stand.

Wholly apart from this, since Sir Wilfrid Laurier made that promise we have the statements of provincial Liberals on this question.

And I think, sir, that any fair-minded man will find that all I have said on this issue by the Liberals of this country with what has been done by the Liberal administration at Ottawa, in pursuing the policy, which they have adopted and carried out since they came into power in 1896. (Hear, hear.)

was a white man's country, and in an equally pronounced and emphatic manner advocated the absolute prohibition of all Asiatic races from coming into the Dominion of Canada, and in particular into this province! (Cheers.) And again in 1898, in 1900 and in 1903, as well as in the subsequent provincial elections in which I took a somewhat prominent part, they always and without any exception adhered in the most consistent fashion to the patriotic stand which they assumed on this vital and paramount issue during the campaign of 1896, when I first made my entrance into public life in this province. (Cheers.)

Last Year's Natal Act

Now, sir, the suggestion that I had something to do with the reservation of assent by his honor the Lieutenant-governor to last year's bill, and to the sending of that bill to Ottawa for the endorsement of his excellency the governor-general, the representative of his Majesty the King, is what my hon. friend from Yale has seized upon as having sufficiently strong and well-founded in fact to condemn me in the eyes of the people of this country. I know well, sir, how very glad he would be to do that, how rejoiced he would be if he could send home this charge, and how pleased he would be if it were by any possibility in his power to make good his pretensions in this matter. (Hear, hear.) And it would be a very happy and a very fortunate thing indeed if the hon. the leader of the opposition were able, in the advancement of his political interests, to prove to the people of British Columbia that the circumstances of my being the first minister of the

(Continued on Page Three)

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SECOND READING OF NATAL ACT

(Continued from Page Two)

government of this province at the time when the assent of his honor the lieutenant-governor to that bill was reserved, was a sufficient excuse for shielding the government at Ottawa from the charge that they were liable to condemnation, and further that hon. gentlemen opposite as supporters of this province of that government were equally liable to this condemnation. (Hear, hear.)

It would be a very good thing, sir, if the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Henderson) would justify to the country the position in which he has placed himself by his utterances on this question in holding up before the electorate the members of the present administration as being responsible for the reservation of assent to the bill of last session! (Hear, hear.) For I am quite satisfied that this hon. gentleman has seized upon our pretended inconstancy simply in order to protect himself.

Mr. Henderson: No.

Stand of Liberal Press.

Hon. Mr. McBride: The hon. gentleman says no! But if he reads the leading organ of the Liberal party in this country, the World, of Vancouver, or that other leading journal, the Times, of this city, both of which are outspoken in their defense of Liberal principles, he will certainly find that all kinds of statements have been made by prominent Liberals in this country, to show that, owing to the fact that his honor the lieutenant-governor reserved his assent, and that I at the same time continued to be the First Minister and the principal adviser. They have said, sir, that no liability can possibly be attached to the Federal authorities at all; and that the provincial government and the provincial government alone is the responsible party to which the people of British Columbia should look in regard to this matter.

Result in 1896.

Now, sir, what happened in 1896—12 years ago—when it was proven during the election campaign, beyond peradventure, that the Conservatives at Ottawa had been very lax in their handling of this question? Why, sir, the Conservative candidates here went down and out; and, as far as British Columbia is concerned, constituencies which had been Conservative strongholds, because, and simply because, the Conservative government which was at that time in power at Ottawa had failed to do its duty on this issue. (Hear, hear.)

And I now, sir, venture, and with the utmost confidence, to predict that at the next Federal elections, first, such a general landslide as that which took place at the last elections, will occur in this province of ours (cheers); and that instead of sending a solid seven—consisting of Liberals—to Ottawa, we will send a solid seven composed of staunch supporters of the Conservative government, which I trust will on that occasion be brought into office in the capital of this Dominion. (Cheers.) And, as far as the province of British Columbia is concerned, this change in the political complexion of the members who will represent this province in the house of commons will be due, and almost solely due to the fact that the government, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is premier, has failed, and utterly failed, to adopt and pursue the only right and proper policy which should be adopted on this important question. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald—You made the same prediction four years ago.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Well, sir, perhaps I did; but if I did so, all I can say is that I was wrong on that occasion. I do not, sir, like the hon. gentleman opposite, claim to be infallible. But, sir, it is quite apposite to remark at this juncture that I too heard some predictions which were made a year ago this month by a certain hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear, and Conservative laughter.) And when at that time I took up the morning papers perhaps the very first thing that would be brought to my notice would be an account of an interview with my hon. friend from the Delta; who had just come in from the field, after perhaps having taken a turn or two on the hustings and who, in the strongest possible manner expression to his views that the Conservatives were down and out; and had not the slightest chance of success at the elections. (Hear, hear.) And the very same predictions expressed with the same unalterable degree of confidence I am quite satisfied will be found at that time in the papers, which reflected in this province my hon. friend's political opinions. (Hear, hear.) So, sir, we are perhaps not always correct when we make these forecasts.

We have it, sir, from my hon. friend the leader of the opposition that he is quite satisfied that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done everything in his power to settle this question in a satisfactory manner, and I now affirm that every fair-minded man, whether he be Conservative or Independent or Socialist, who makes the attempt will find it absolutely impossible to reconcile the policy which the hon. gentleman has said he will support at the present time, and the policy of enquiry without any effective outcome that has been throughout carried on by the Liberal authorities at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)

Tried to Avoid Party Question.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to devote a few moments to pointing out two or three little incidents by the way which go far to emphasize the great importance which the people of British Columbia attach to the early and satisfactory settlement of this question.

I say, sir, that the Conservatives have never tried at any time to make of this a party question; that they have never endeavored to make the people of this country believe that it was through the agency of the Conservative government and through that agency alone that they could get the full and adequate protection from the influx of this steady stream of Asiatic immigration which they required. (Hear, hear.) We have always, sir, tried to treat this question, not in a party way, but in such a manner as would enlist, and should have enlisted, the support and sympathy of the Liberals as well as of the Conservatives, sir, which have been formed all over British Columbia, are made up of Conservatives as well as Liberals, and I think, moreover, that the perfection in the way of organization to which these leagues have attained show very clearly how strongly the people of British Columbia feel on this question, as has been demonstrated by their votes. (Cheers.) Now, sir, my hon. friend charges that we have tried to make of this a party and not a provincial

question.—Sir, there is absolutely nothing in that charge. (Cheers.)

Forced to Do It.

Mr. Macdonald—What do you call the hon. attorney-general's speech, delivered the other day, on this bill? Hon. Mr. McBride—My hon. friend was clearly forced to take the line of argument that he has adopted simply because the Liberal newspapers of this province during the last nine or ten months have been incessantly abusing this government and trying to make the people believe that responsibility for the present situation of affairs belongs to us.

Mr. Macdonald—You are responsible for what happened last year.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Not at all! I followed the hon. gentleman's speech very closely the other day, and I think that I have made a very complete answer to all the charges, which in this as well as in other respects the Liberals have levelled against us. (Cheers.) My hon. friend will on investigation find that from the first time, when Hon. Mr. Tatlow then a private member, brought a bill on this subject, before the parliament of British Columbia and tracing the work of this legislature upon this issue, from that period all the way through and right down to the present time, that the entire history of the case plainly discloses the fact that we have all along acted as one man in connection with this paramount question. (Cheers.) But when it came to the point that the Liberals and the Liberal press in this country were endeavoring to convince the electorate that the local government was trying to sidestep and avoid the responsibility, which attaches to them, as responsible ministers of the crown, then, sir, I say that my hon. friend, the hon. the attorney-general, was acting quite within his right, in assailing as he did the other day, in his speech on this bill, the Liberals of British Columbia. (Cheers.) I maintain, sir, that we have always sought to make of it a provincial and not a party question, and I submit that our speeches, which have been delivered on the hustings as well as in this legislature, fully bear out this statement. (Cheers.)

Present Situation

Now, sir, what is the situation which we have to face at the present time? We have to face, sir, the existence of a very considerable population, composed of Japanese, which have come into this province. The report of the royal commission, which examined into this question a few years ago, is directly in opposition to the influx of these people.

Then the report of Mr. Mackenzie King, made only a few weeks ago, runs pretty well along the same lines. While the voice of our people has been overwhelming and clearly demonstrated by the unanimous legislation of this parliament on this subject. (Cheers.)

Ottawa's Dismal Failure

But, sir, despite all these convincing facts, the Liberal government at Ottawa has made a most dismal failure in the way of doing anything that would satisfy the general convictions and the general sentiment of the people of this province upon this question. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, something has been said in respect to imperial interests, and I contend that there is a great deal hidden in these imperial considerations to which so much attention has been given by some speakers in this house during this debate. For it is quite true, sir, that in the scheme of government under which we live, imperial as well as federal and local considerations are concerned (hear, hear), and it may be that the authorities in England have entered into some bargain or other with Japan that might in some measure at least retard the parliament of this province from going the full length that it would naturally desire to go in dealing with this matter. But I think, sir, that the hon. the attorney-general has most successfully shown that so far as this particular issue is concerned nothing has been done and no policy has been determined upon by the imperial government that would in any way stay the parliament of Canada from going the lengths to which the parliaments of Natal, of Australia, of New Zealand and of the Transvaal have gone in their treatment of this same identical question. (Cheers.)

What Fairer Argument

Now, Mr. Speaker, what fairer argument could be adduced on this problem with regard to the imperial authority than that which the hon. the attorney-general has proffered to this house, when he declared that if this law is to be denied to the people of Canada it must also be withdrawn from those other and important sections of the world, which own, equally with ourselves, allegiance to the old and home land. (Cheers.) I think, sir, that this is an unanswerable argument, and I am quite satisfied that if the people who are in power at Ottawa today were able to show any evidence in the way of any direct action on the part of the colonial office in the event of this legislation being permitted to become the law of the land, that would prevent it remaining in force, it would be immediately forthcoming. (Cheers.) And I say this because, in the first place, this would form part of the documentary evidence in the case at Ottawa, and in the next place because if any such document existed, it would then be up to the Liberal administration at Ottawa to take the province of British Columbia into their confidence, so that we may know precisely where we stand. (Hear, hear.)

Transvaal's Strong Measure.

In addition, sir, to what the hon. the attorney-general said on this subject the other day, it is interesting to note that the legislation which has been enacted in the Transvaal parliament in this relation, and which, moreover, I believe has recently received the concurrence of the Imperial house, is of a much more drastic character than our Natal act. (Cheers.) From all that we can discover, sir, this legislation in the Transvaal parliament during the past year was far-reaching in its nature, because it practically excluded Hindus, who are British subjects, as well as the Japanese and other Asiatic races. And as far as this stringent enactment is concerned, the colonial office has done absolutely nothing to destroy the complete effectiveness of that legislation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald—Word has come from London that it is proposed to modify that law. Hon. Mr. McBride—I thank my hon. friend for his correction, but I think he will also remember that nothing in that information went so far as to represent that the colonial office had said to the Transvaal government and to the Transvaal parliament, "You must not pass that legislation (cheers) on this question." (Cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite appeal to us as Britishers

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

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White Sale

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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THE SPEAKER'S RULING.

With the general conclusion reached by Mr. Speaker in regard to Mr. Hawthornthwaite's resolution we are in accord. We observe that Mr. Speaker is careful to point out that a resolution of censure upon a Lieutenant-governor may be passed under certain circumstances, which must in the very nature of parliamentary government be the case. His ruling, therefore, is not that the House is powerless to express its opinions as to any act done by a Lieutenant-governor, but only that Mr. Hawthornthwaite's resolution is intrinsically objectionable. With this we fully agree. Such criticism as we have to make will be directed to the closing paragraph of his decision, which reads as follows:

I will not deal with the second course open to him, as nothing arises on that. The procedure with reference to the first course open to him has been decided by the house. He was therefore constitutionally entitled to reserve the bill for the signification of the King's pleasure. As it appears, he took that course, and whether advised so to do under instructions from His Excellency or acting on his own discretion, if the occasion was one of urgency, he was acting, in my opinion, within his rights and according to the constitution, and if so as the representative of His Majesty in this province it must be assumed that he acted in the public and not in his private interests, and it would therefore be highly improper to impute motives.

In this Mr. Speaker has undertaken to state what is the constitutional law binding the legislature of British Columbia, and quite irrespective of any consideration as to the soundness of his conclusion, and with every respect that is due to a gentleman of his experience and ability, we venture to suggest that it is no part of Mr. Speaker's duty to limit the constitutional rights of the legislature, but on the contrary, to assert them in their widest sense. After some observations by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, Mr. Speaker said: "Of course, strictly speaking, once my decision is given, it is final." While we do not dissent from this proposition in the sense in which it was doubtless intended, namely that the Speaker's decision is final on questions of order, unless the House, which is necessarily absolute master of its own proceedings, shall otherwise order, we would not like to be understood as assenting to the proposition that his determination of a constitutional question has any binding force whatever. The soundness of his conclusion as to the meaning of Section 55 of the B.N.A. Act is neither here nor there, as the matter presents itself to us. It cannot be that Mr. Speaker is to be the final judge as to whether circumstances have arisen which justify a Lieutenant-governor in withholding assent from a bill without the advice of his ministers or instructions from the Dominion government. To hold that he is would be to constitute him an appellate court from the decision of the Lieutenant-governor. We assent to the proposition that a Lieutenant-governor acting within his statutory power must be assumed to be acting in the public interest until the contrary is shown, and hence that a resolution reciting that he was actuated by private motives is improper on its face and ought to be ruled out. Our objection is not to what Mr. Speaker decided, but to inferences which might be drawn from his decision, although we concede that they do not necessarily follow from it.

Our reference to this matter is influenced by a sense of responsibility to the public. We think it would be a great error if the people were led to believe that a Lieutenant-governor may construe his own powers as he thinks best, and that a discussion of the correctness of his construction may be prevented by the fact that Mr. Speaker agrees with him.

As this subject seems now to have been disposed of as far as the legislature is concerned, it is proper, in our humble judgment, that there should be some expression of public opinion as to the course which His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has taken. In order that this may be done absolutely without prejudice and with perfect fairness to all concerned, so far as the Colonist is concerned, we shall first briefly recapitulate the facts. The Bowser Bill was a private act, which passed the legislature unanimously; the Lieutenant-Governor reserved assent without the advice of his ministers and without direct instructions from Ottawa, and because he in his own judgment deemed it advisable in the public interest that the Bill should not become law until the Governor-General had had an opportunity to consider it. Upon these facts there is no doubt whatever.

In an Order in Council of November 20th, 1882, the powers of Lieutenant-

governors is very clearly defined. It reads as follows:

The committee in council deem it their duty to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that in several provinces bills passed by the legislature have been reserved for the Governor-General's assent by their Lieutenant-Governors on the advice of their ministers.

This practice is at variance with those principles of constitutional government which obtain in England, and should be carried out in Canada and its provinces.

As the relation between the Governor-General and his responsible advisers, as well as his position as an imperial officer, are similar to the relations of a Lieutenant-Governor with his ministers and his position as a Dominion officer, it is only necessary to define the duties and responsibilities of the former in order to ascertain those of a Lieutenant-Governor. Now it is clear that since the constitution of the responsible government to the colonies, the advisers of the Governor-General hold the same position with regard to him, as the imperial ministry does with respect to Her Majesty. They have the same powers and duties and responsibilities. They ought not to have, and of right have not, any greater authority with respect to the legislation of the Canadian Parliament, than the Queen's ministers have over the legislative action of the Imperial legislature.

Now in England, the ministry of the day must of necessity have the confidence of the majority of the popular branch of the legislature, and therefore they generally control, or rather direct, current legislation.

Should however any bill be passed notwithstanding their opposition or adverse opinion, they cannot advise its rejection by the sovereign.

The power of veto by the Crown is now admitted to be obsolete and practically non-existent. The expression "Le Roi ou la Reine s'aviserà," has not been heard in the British Parliament since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, and will in all probability never be heard again. The ministers in such a case, so they decline to accept the responsibility of submitting the bill for the royal assent, must resign and leave to others the duty of doing so.

If, notwithstanding their adverse opinion, they do not think the measure such as to call for their resignation, they must submit to the will of parliament and advise the sovereign to give the royal assent to it.

Under the same circumstances Your Excellency's advisers must pursue the same course.

The right of reserving bills for the royal assent, conferred by the British North America Act was not given for the purpose of increasing the power of the Canadian ministers, or enabling them to evade the constitutional duty above referred to.

This power was given to the Governor-General as an imperial officer and for the protection of imperial interests. It arises from our position as a dependency of the empire, and to prevent legislation which is opposed to the imperial government or to the welfare of the empire or its policy.

For the exercise of this power the Governor-General, with or without instructions from her Majesty's government, is responsible only to the British government and parliament, and should the Canadian government or parliament deem at any time that the power has been exercised oppressively, improperly, or without due regard to the interest of the Dominion, their only course is to appeal to the Crown and eventually to the British parliament for redress.

As has already been stated, the same principles and reasons apply, mutatis mutandis, to the provincial governments and legislatures.

The Lieutenant-Governor is not warranted in reserving any measure for the assent of the Governor-General on the advice of his ministers. He should do so on his capacity of a Dominion officer only, and on instructions from the Governor-General. It is only a case of extreme necessity that a Lieutenant-Governor should without such instructions exercise his discretion as a Dominion officer in reserving a bill. In fact, with facility of communication between the Dominion and Provincial governments such a necessity can seldom if ever arise.

If this minute be concurred in by your Excellency, the committee recommend that it be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces of the Dominion for their instructions and guidance.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
Two points are very clearly brought out in this order, and must be taken as settling the constitutional practice. These are:

1st. That a provincial ministry may not constitutionally lead a Lieutenant-governor to disregard the opinion of the legislature as expressed by the passage of a Bill by advising him to reserve it until the signification of the pleasure of the governor-general is known; and

2nd. That a Lieutenant-governor, as a Dominion officer, ought not except in a case of extreme necessity to withhold assent to a Bill without instructions from the governor-general.

There remains, therefore, only one open question, which may be thus stated:

Did an "extreme necessity" exist in the case of the Bowser Bill?

Between the time the Bill was introduced and the time that His Honor signified his intention of reserving assent, several weeks elapsed, far more than ample time for His Honor to communicate with the Governor-General and receive instructions, if the latter official desired to give him any. The case of "extreme necessity" did not therefore exist, and His Honor's action was not warranted by the interpretation placed upon the British North America Act by the government of Canada and set forth in the Order in Council, or more correctly speaking the report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by the Governor-General in Council, and above set out.

The constitutional aspect of the case is not affected by the existence of the contract between the Canadian Nippon Company and the Wellington Collieries Company; but the existence of such a contract shows that His Honor ought to have been exceedingly careful to ask for specific instructions, and for reasons which lie upon the face of the case. At this stage,

we leave the whole question for the present. We have endeavored to deal with it in a spirit of entire fairness, to make no imputation of motives, to make no suggestion of want of faith, but to confine ourselves to a statement of the facts and the law which cannot be successfully contradicted.

ON THE DOWN GRADE.

The Minister of Justice and Worship in France has expressed himself in favor of trial marriages. There are some people who will hold that this is the logical sequence of the anti-clerical movement which created such disturbance in that country a few months ago. However this may be, we think it indicates that France is on the down grade. We do not wish to be misunderstood in what we say on this point. A notion prevails among many English people that the French are lax as a people in their notions of morality. With this we do not agree. Their customs may vary from ours in a way that suggests to the provincial mind that their moral standard is lower, but there is no doubt whatever that among the great mass of the French people such standards are just as high as those of any other people in the world. But there is in leading social circles a marked departure in an irreligious direction, which can hardly fail to produce disastrous results. Trial marriages are to be a substitute for divorce. The Minister tells us that people cannot be supposed to know the characters of those whom they marry, and hence it is cruel to tie them together for life or compel them to resort to legal proceedings for divorce. Substantially they have trial marriages in the State of Washington, for the law of that State authorizes a judge to divorce those whom he thinks for any reason unable to live happily together. This is different from the proposal of the French minister only in the fact that it involves court proceedings to terminate the contract. No people are more outspoken in their denunciation of the laxity in which the marriage tie has come to be regarded in the State of Washington than the people of that State themselves.

Trial marriages would, it seems to us, strike at the very existence of the family as an institution, and they would certainly lead to racial degeneracy. All experience shows that the most vigorous races are those in which the people marry at an early age and rear children while they are in the vigor of life. Trial marriages would mean childless marriages, while possible parents were of the age when they are best fitted to reproduce a strong and healthy progeny. Marriage as we have it in Christian lands is a divine institution, not because it has the sanction of the church, but because it is in accordance with the laws of nature which make for the betterment of humanity.

"A. Fireman's" letter can only be printed after he has consented to have his name signed to it.

A press dispatch announces that a Canadian Club has been formed in Quebec. Where has Quebec been for the last couple of years?

What is the matter at the Crow's Nest Pass? It is time, in the public interest, that there was an investigation into conditions prevailing there.

In the years to come, when the small boy is asked to give an example of "dogged persistency" he will probably write in reply: "The attitude of the suffragettes in London in 1908."

The United States government is going to mass its land forces on the Pacific Coast simultaneously with the arrival of Admiral Evans' fleet. Our neighbors may not be looking for trouble, but they are acting strangely if they wish to preserve the peace of the world.

We shall not do the Times the injustice of supposing that its dispatch headed "Regulation Will Bar Japanese," bearing an Ottawa date, was not actually sent to it from that city, but we shall say that a grosser exhibition of the prostitution of a newspaper to political scandal has never come under our observation.

A renewed interest in real estate values is noticeable. This is a healthy sign. In the best-informed circles the opinion prevails that the season just opening promises to be a very busy one. No better criterion of how firm a faith experts in community progress have in Victoria could be cited than the fact that local banking institutions are preparing to put up large and substantial buildings.

As no good purpose can possibly be served by the introduction of personalities into the discussion of Oriental immigration, we shall not follow the Times in its treatment of the subject. The Bill now before the House may never become law, but its passage by the House will be evidence to the world that the people of British Columbia demand that efficient means for the exclusion of Oriental laborers shall be adopted.

Speaking of weather, it may prove of interest to note that in preparing the extracts from the files of the Colonist, which are appearing daily under the caption "Forty Years Ago," in the issue of Tuesday, February 4th, 1868, we came across an item which reads as follows: "After thirty days of the most delightful weather, the wind changed to the southeast yesterday, and the state of the atmosphere last night betokened a general thaw and break-up. The change is welcome."

Clear, frosty days are all very well for a time, but there is such a thing as a surfeit of even that description of weather."

Our evening contemporary ought to read what it prints. Yesterday it printed the Order in Council defining the duties of Lieutenant-governors, and said: "If Mr. McBride can extract any comfort from these 'general instructions' or deduce anything which relieves him from his constitutional responsibility he is welcome to such an extraction." The Order in Council expressly says that the Lieutenant-governor's advisers may not advise him to withhold assent from a Bill, and Mr. McBride says he did not advise Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir to withhold his assent from the Bowser Bill. In other words Mr. McBride acted in accordance with the instructions issued to Lieutenant-governors.

Never was the coveted Victoria Cross won under a more thrilling exhibition of heroism than that recorded in a brief dispatch from Montreal to the Colonist yesterday, which told how Walter J. Scott, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk railway, observing a woman passenger on the wrong track in front of an approaching train, jumped and threw the woman to a position of safety, but was caught and ground to pieces. Noble Walter Scott! No "storied urn or animated bust" is needed to enshrine your memory in the heart of your countrymen. It was for such deeds as yours that the Divine declaration was made: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Has Victorian an ambition to be a great ship-building port? If it has not, is a matter of surprise, for there is no place on the continent of America more favorably situated for the achievement of such distinction. Today, by sheer pressure of events, our local industries of the kind mentioned are being given an impetus along the path which leads to huge plants and armies of workmen. We might with profit enter into an enquiry as to whether it is possible for us to assist in the expansive movement. The number of vessels plying along the coast of this province and on the rivers reaching into the interior will be trebled in the near future, and many of the new craft will be built at coast shipyards. Is Victoria in a position to command the bulk of the business? If not, why not?

It is rumored in London that Lord Charles Beresford will shortly retire from the command of the Channel fleet. We feel that public opinion throughout the Empire would reflect disappointment at the resignation of one who, rightly or wrongly, is universally regarded as "the right man in the right place." The correspondent, who cables the report to America, adds that if it proves true the real explanation will probably be found in the recent misunderstanding between Lord Beresford and Sir Percy Scott, growing out of the hoisting of a signal by Sir Percy Scott, interpreted as insubordinate and disrespectful to the German Emperor. Lord Beresford, it will be remembered, administered a reprimand, which was resented by Sir Percy Scott's friends at the Admiralty. As the latest story goes, Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, commander of the China Station, has been ordered home to hold himself in readiness to succeed Sir Charles. The latter, who has been in poor health for some weeks, refuses either to deny or affirm the report.

The Canadian Courier wants "the two Tupper's" and Sir William Meredith back in public life as leaders of the Conservative party. Our contemporary can hardly be serious in suggesting that Sir Charles Tupper shall re-enter active political life. Sir William Meredith is doing excellent public service in his judicial capacity, and although he is a gentleman of admirable fitness for the political arena, we doubt the expediency of encouraging gentlemen who have attained high judicial position to vacate their posts at the call of their party. The case of Sir Oliver Mowat was such a brilliant illustration of the results that may follow from such a course, that we are not surprised at the suggestion of a similar line of action for Sir William Meredith, but on the whole we think it unwise to do anything to create the impression that our judges are possible factors in election campaigns. The result of making the bench a stepping-stone to political preferment has not worked out so well in the United States that Canadians ought to feel disposed to follow the example of their neighbors.

Splendors of the Past.

Where is the real, magnificent luxury of the past? Where are the gardens of Semiramis or the banquets of Lucullus? Tea parties have replaced the splendid feasts, motor cars the costly coaches, cottages the palaces, and tailor-made gowns the costumes of brocade and gold. Nothing today recalls the magnificence of the Italian renaissance or of France under the three Louises.—Mattino.

Would Make an Architect

"Could you take my son into your office as an apprentice. With training I think he would some day prove a magnificent architect."
"What's he done?"
"He designed a garden for our Christmas tree."
"Well, what is there remarkable about it?" said the architect impatiently.
"Why, sir," said the other, "he designed that garden for three dollars, and it cost thirty-seven."—Rochester Herald.

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THE "NIP" OF THE FROSTY NIGHT IS EXHILIRATING—makes you step lively. The air is purer, stars even seem brighter, everything is good—it is a change. That is all very well for the outside world, but such "frostiness" doesn't feel quite the same when you are in doors, and the cosy, cheerful warmth of a grate fire "feels good."

It is just **s c** times as these that the open fireplace gets it innings, and shows what an uncommonly good radiator of cheerfulness it really is. Add to its effectiveness some of our Fire Furniture. For a mere trifle, we can supply you with some excellent fenders, fire sets, shovels and all such necessary articles. Come in and let us show you our excellent new styles.

Tardy Arrivals in Fire Goods Marked Low to Clear

We have just received a shipment of Fire Furniture, delivery of which we were promised in time for Christmas business. We have no desire to carry this stock into the Summer time, so we are making some interesting pricings with a view to clearing the entire lot in a hurry. The shipment is from one of the best British houses and represents some of their best creations. These are worth a visit of inspection.

Wrought Iron Fire Sets

FIRE SETS—In wrought iron. Three pieces, shovel, poker and tongs. Three pieces for **\$2.00**
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FIRE SET—In brass, three pieces, consisting of shovel, poker and tongs. Per set **\$2.00**
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FIRE SET—Another brass style in three-piece set that is excellent value at, per set **\$4.00**
FIRE SET—A three-piece set in brass of very stylish design. Good value at, per set **\$4.50**
FIRE SET—Brass set in three pieces, shovel, poker and tongs. Nice design. Per set **\$5.50**

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FIRE SETS—A nice style in five-piece set. Set consists of shovel, poker, tongs and brush on stand. Made in wrought iron in pretty design. We have several styles in this class of Fire Set and a choice of pricings. These are most useful. Prices range at, per set, \$9.00, \$8.00 and **\$6.50**

Some Handsome Styles in Brass Hearth Suites

HEARTH SUITE—A pretty style in all brass. Consists of Fender, Shovel, Poker, Tongs and Stop. Excellent value at, per suite **\$16.00**
HEARTH SUITE—Another all brass style that is fine value. Five pieces. One of our very newest styles. Price. **\$24.00**

HEARTH SUITE—Here is another of our very latest arrivals and one that at the price asked is fine value. All brass. At **\$25.00**
HEARTH SUITE—An excellent style in all brass and one that would be an ornament to the finest room. Five pieces. At **\$35.00**

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KERB—In Brass. Size 54 in. x 12 in. for **\$6.50**
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Many other styles in Brass, Wrought, Copper, Iron, etc. Come in and see the showing.
EVERYTHING FOR THE GRATE EXCEPT THE COAL OR WOOD

Brass and Iron Fenders

FENDER—In Brass and Iron, 42 inches long. At, each **\$2.25**
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FENDER—In Brass and Iron, 42 inches long. At, each **\$4.75**
FENDER—In Brass and Iron, 48 inches long. At, each **\$5.00**

SEE OUR FINE SHOWING OF NEW SPRING CARPET STYLES

Still further shipments of new carpets have arrived during the past week, and our present showing of new spring styles is a very creditable one indeed. We cordially invite every Victorian to see these newest creations of the World's foremost carpet manufacturers, and can promise you some handsome carpets and rugs. We are always pleased to show you our stock of carpets, so do not be afraid to ask. Come any time, though today would be better. Carpet Department is on Second Floor.



SOLE AGENTS:

We are sole Victoria agents for these famous sleep inducers and deliver them to your own home for the same price you would have to pay were you a resident of New York, Toronto, Montreal or any other Eastern Canadian or U. S. city. Come in and let us show you the construction of this excellent mattress.



BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS AT FAIREST PRICINGS—A TASTE OF WINTER

Did the little taste of winter find you unprepared? Some of the "extremely optimistic" people thought Summer was here already. We have had an unusually mild Winter but there is still room for a big number of chilly days to squeeze in ere Summer days smile on us again.

Notice the news item about the southern flight of the Wild Geese? The old weather prophets of the chilly East see in that, signs of chilly winds and Winter snows, and the wise ones will prepare. Now, are you ready for a "cold snap"? Got all the blankets and bedding necessary to comfortable sleep? When such liberal offerings in Bedding are offered by this store there is no reason why you shouldn't be "ready" and comfortable.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

The press of Montreal is prone, whenever occasion offers, to "take a fling" at Toronto. The Good for certain characteristics which the latter city possesses not common to other communities. An incident has just occurred which the Montreal Gazette interprets as presenting a legitimate opening for a shaft from its bow; and thus we read:

At Toronto a woman has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or go to jail for three months for the offence of practising witchcraft. There are some queer old ideas, as well as some curious new ones to be found in Ontario's big city. Still, it is possible that belief in witches, public ownership promises, and mining prospectuses are but different phases of the same credulosity.

It would be amusing, were it not so serious, to find certain Liberal newspapers running away with the idea that the Asiatic immigration problem has been "settled" as a result of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Japan. Why, dear friends, we are only on the edge of that problem, which the London Times has called "the gravest which has ever confronted Imperial statesmen," and if you read Mr. Lemieux's speech in the House of Commons when he outlined the result of his trip to Tokyo you will see that even that gentleman has serious doubts about the ultimate success of the alleged "modus vivendi" which he arranged with the government of Japan. But the Nelson News quotes with approval the following paragraph from the Vancouver World:

It is extremely probable that a number of conservative papers are very sorry they spoke too soon about the Lemieux mission, remarks The Vancouver World. Not only has the Canadian emissary to Japan returned with a written agreement but the agreement covers almost every point with respect to Japanese immigration which could be desired. In respect of other colored races the new immigration regulation is expected to prove effective, although we are not quite sure that enterprising corporations, headed possibly by a lieutenant governor will not find some means of evading the law.

Canadians have the best of reasons for these days for appropriating the Scotsman's prayer, "O Lord, give us a good conceit of ourselves," for if we are not already "the salt of the earth" there is some justification for assuming that the day is fast approaching when we shall be so designated. Canadians are today prominent in the public eye in every walk of life and winning golden honors in the halls of learning and arena of achievement throughout the world in competition with all comers. The most recent distinction conferred upon one of the boys who call the Dominion home is thus related in a Canadian Associated Press dispatch which we find in the Toronto Star:

London, Jan. 20.—The Oxford correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press says Dr. Varley Roberts of Magdalen College has been ill for some time and is taking a month's holiday, and Cyril E. Ham of St. John's College, Oxford, son of Dr. Albert Ham of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, has been given charge of Dr. Roberts. This is considered a great honor for one so young to be placed in charge of the choir and organ of so important a church.

The Canadian Associated Press understands that Dr. Roberts expressed the opinion that Cyril Ham was one of the best trained of boys' voices he knows of.

Cyril Ham is at present a student at St. James' College, but he has permanent charge of the organ of St. Philip's and St. James'. He is only 22 years old, and when his parents received a letter from him stating he had been asked whether he would accept temporary charge of the Magdalen church and choir, they could not believe it possible that a young man would be appointed. The knowledge that the Magdalen choir is considered by many experts as the best in the world naturally strengthened this impression that their son's name was not being seriously considered, consequently the intimation of the appointment, when it came to the attention of the Star this morning, occasioned both surprise and delight.

What strikes our American cousins, when they visit Canada, as a most extraordinary characteristic of the people in this country is the fact that they do not become hysterical when anything out of the ordinary occurs, as do the people in the United States. They term this "apathy," but we fancy that, in the last analysis, it is nothing more than a demonstration of sanity. Some American visitors to Toronto the other day on the occasion of the suspension of the Sovereign Bank, got quite a shock. The incident moved the Toronto Star to comment as follows:

American visitors to the city are struck by the fact that the absorption of the Sovereign Bank causes so little disturbance. They say that in an American city there would be crowds of people in front not only of the bank, but in front of the other banks. Here there was nothing in the appearance of the streets to indicate that anything unusual had occurred. The Canadian law aided by the cooperation of bankers, ensures the safety of depositors as well as of the holders of the currency of the bank. The fact that whatever it may be, falls upon the holders of the stock. In some cases, notably that of the Ontario Bank, these have suffered severely, not only by the loss of their investments but by the operation of the double liability. Those who suffer in this way are entitled to sympathy, and it is possible that the law could be amended so as to give them further protection. Still, it is right that the first consideration should be for those who use the currency of the bank, and for those who deposit their money for safe-keeping without any hope of large profits. A great deal is gained when the area of disturbance is restricted, and the troubles of one concern have no effect upon the business community as a whole.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Friday, January 31, 1908.

The Fly brought a cargo of 25 tons of hay yesterday from Sooke to Wallace & Stewart.

From Cariboo.—Late arrivals report that times are brisk on Williams Creek. Everyone has employment. Flour has gone down to 22 cents, and there is a large stock on hand. All the claims tapped by the Bed Rock, R. Drain are worked, but they have not been put into the same condition as they were when the accident in the drain occurred, so that no gold up to January 3 had been taken out. There were several cases of prostrate at the houses on the road. One poor fellow lost his feet.

Advices from Japan announce that the new ruler will maintain the stipulations of the commercial treaties made by his predecessor.

London, Jan. 20.—Information in regard to Dr. Livingstone is believed to confirm previous accounts of his safety.

London, Jan. 23.—Charles J. Kean, the tragedian, has died, aged 57.

ABOUT PEOPLE

James Law, the managing proprietor of the "Scotsman," has just celebrated the jubilee of his connection with the newspaper. For many years Mr. Law has been the business manager and directing head of what is now one of the greatest newspaper properties in the United Kingdom. It was Mr. Law, the "British Weekly" says, who organized the running of special trains to Glasgow and the West Coast. He improved the telegraphic communication between London and Edinburgh, and thus provided for full and accurate reports of parliamentary debates. Mr. Law's foresight made him a pioneer in the development of the printing press. He has availed himself of every fresh invention. The "Scotsman" is now housed in what may without exaggeration be described as one of the handsomest and most completely equipped newspaper offices in the world.

Lord Lanesborough, whom the Duke of Connaught has appointed to be his assistant military secretary, is a major Coldstream Guards, and a working soldier, as might be expected. The British Butlers have given their name to a new town, which supplied the first Baron Newtownbutler with his title, and their names have been also illustrated as among the forenames of the author of "The School for Scandal," but until now it has not figured conspicuously in the army list. The first viscount was colonel of the Battle-Axe Guards, and his son, the first earl, held a captain's commission in that corps. The present earl, born at Davenport some forty years ago, went from Eton into the Coldstreamers, and took to wife the daughter of so famous a man-at-arms as Sir Henry "Handsome Harry" Tombs, who won his V. C. before Delhi, and died major-general and K. C. B. His son-in-law put in a long term in South Africa.

Lord Brooke, who has been selected as his A. D. C. by so good a judge as Sir John French, the new Inspector-General, started his soldiering in the "1st Life," and now holds rank as captain in the 3rd battalion of the Essex regiment. He is five-and-twenty—the age at which, someone remarked who knew all about them, gallant boys do best—and he has been in the army on an apprenticeship on the staff as A. D. C. to Lord Milner, and when nothing better offered supplied Reuter with a special correspondent, and newspaper readers with some rather striking appreciations, during the Russo-Japanese war. And thus it is that he has had experiences of war which have not been given to all of his superiors, and in this sense may be said to be an older campaigner than most of them.

Just now, when everybody is talking of the London Times, it is interesting to learn that we are to have a full-page bibliography of its greatest editor, Mr. Murray, bringing out "The Life and Letters of John T. Delane, 1817-1879" in two volumes. Delane controlled the "Times" for 36 years, and witnessed the rise and fall of thirteen cabinets from his desk in Printing House square. He was one of the ablest journalists who ever held a pen, and a great force in society as well as in politics. The book is to be illustrated and contains many letters.

Many people will be glad to learn that the late Montagu Burrows had the good sense to write his autobiography. The book has been edited by his son, and Messrs. Macmillan are to publish it immediately. It ought to prove lively reading, for Burrows was both a man of action and a scholar, and won distinction in both spheres. Probably no other officer in the Royal Navy, after a gallant career of active service at sea, ever developed into a Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and gave himself to authorship with more creditable results. In early life Burrows won distinction at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and was decorated for his services; and in later days he was equally well known and liked at Oxford as Chichele Professor and Fellow of All Souls.

Mr. Frederick Harrison knew the Alps, not merely in their picturesque aspects, but as a climber, before the Alpine club was founded, and he was amongst the old haunts as late as last year. The outcome is a book which Messrs. Smith, Elder have in the press entitled "My Alpine Jubilee, 1851-1907." It will be interesting to learn what so admirable a writer has to say after such an unusually long experience of a romantic region, which the late Sir Leslie Stephen once happily called the Playground of Europe.

We have to chronicle the death a few days ago of Mr. John C. Nimmo, who, although his name has dropped out of sight in recent years, was once a prominent figure in publishing circles. Another well-known name is vanishing though, happily, not by reason of death—with the New Year from the list of London publishers. We understand that Mr. Elliot Stock has just sold his business in Paternoster-row to Mr. Robert Scott, who intends to develop it on the old lines.—London Standard.

Was greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

BRITISH OPINION

London Times.—It is not the Englishman as such who is objected to, but the Englishmen of the class of feckless unemployed and unemployed too many of whom find the way to Canada. The good English workman, the laborious English agriculturist, who is ready to work and to rough it, is welcomed more than anybody, and will find a competence, if not comparative wealth, from the moment that he lands. Unfortunately for Canada, the good workmen and the most industrious members of the community have rarely a desire to leave the Mother Country; while the less efficient, who go in greater numbers, have under our comfortable system of civilization lost, one might almost say, the instinct of self-preservation. A man who has lived most of his life in the town or village of England or Scotland takes it as a matter of course that his water and gas are laid for him, that his slops are carried off, and that a policeman or some municipal authority is always at hand to see him through a temporary difficulty. In Canada a settler on the prairie has to be energetic in order to be certain of the necessary water; if he wants to escape disease and discomfort, he must remove all dirt himself; and if he fails to work he is liable to starve. All this is not to be literally true, but it is true in the future and in the present. The case of two English schoolmasters who came out to a new colony under contract to serve for two years in Canada is mentioned as an illustration of this defect. On arrival, instead of displaying any enthusiasm or even interest in the important pioneering work before them, their first remark was, "we decided on board ship to form a little trading union by ourselves and are determined not to be put upon or to do extra work." Such men are useless in Canada, or anywhere else; but the man who is keen for a chance to raise himself in the world and improve himself and his surroundings, the man who has "a strong arm, a willing heart and a confident serene trust in the future and in the happiness and prosperity of his adopted country," to use the language of the 1860 handbook, will find it well worth emigrating to the great Dominion of which the early promise is already more than fulfilled.

London Standard.—In the telegram which we published this morning, our Berlin correspondent gives particulars corroborating his December 4, concerning the Zanzibar incident. It will be remembered that the Sultan Ali bin Hamud, being menaced by extreme peril at the hands of his bodyguard appealed to the British Consul-General for protection; that the Vice-Consul knowing that there was no British warship within reach was obliged to ask for German help. The cruiser Buzzard, of the Imperial German navy, was thereupon most courteously despatched by the direct orders of his Majesty the Emperor. It was pointed out in these columns on Dec. 10 that here is that second and notorious incident of the deplorable results of withdrawing British cruisers from all over the world, the humiliating sequel to the earthquake in Jamaica having been the first. The expectations of several of our contemporaries, which we publish this morning, about the position which the government and the admiralty thought proper to take up with regard to the matter. The truth of our correspondent's account was deliberately impugned; and in the desire to gloss over the real significance of the occurrence at all costs, the friendly action of Germany was described in terms which were anything but courteous. The fact that the British government had actually sent a formal message of thanks to the Imperial government was not mentioned. The additional details which are furnished by our Berlin correspondent, prove, beyond question, that the original statement was correct, and that the "authorized" interpretation of it, which was immediately communicated to the press was a distortion of the facts. There are two great departments of state, the Admiralty and the Foreign office, concerned with the matter. The story of the occurrence was necessarily known to both of them. How is it, we may ask, that we find this kind of official evasion duplicated, with various comments, more or less injurious, in several quarters? We have the less hesitation in referring to the peculiar communications of the admiralty to the press, since they have been made the subject of severe comment in the house of commons—comment which was received with a highly inappropriate levity by the government benches. The matter chiefly concerns the admiralty, from the tone of the "authorized" statement which indicates that they were issued by that department; and in any case, we can hardly suppose that Sir Edward Grey would knowingly countenance what is something like a public disavowal of his own very proper action in acknowledging the services rendered by Germany in an unfortunate emergency. At the same time the foreign office cannot avoid sharing the responsibility for which Lord Tweedmouth is accountable to the cabinet and the cabinet to the country. For months past certain organs of the press have been made the vehicle of communications, which are understood to be "official," and whose object has been to divert public attention from the facts of naval administration. In the case of the Zanzibar incident, the result has been indirectly to discredit two departments of state, in a manner which we cannot but regard as extremely reprehensible in the public interest.

 * LETTERS TO EDITOR *

The Hindus.

Although it is quite true that the Sikhs amongst us, who are unemployed are not seeking charity, it still behooves the community to take some action in the matter; first to prevent a further influx and secondly to repatriate those already here.

Personally I have considerable sympathy with the men, who, living amongst them for many years, but with all due respect for their good qualities my opinion is that those qualities are not of the kind which would be needed if the Sikh is not a working man but a fighter; as we know, an army training is not the best for subsequent drudgery, and where the moral instruction of the race is supplemented by such training the result is hardly what

is required in a new country surrounded with all the blessings of peace.

All over the Orient, from Bombay to Yokohama these time-expired soldiers are employed as police, or watchmen, messengers, personal attendants, but never for manual labor; here, "needs must, etc." and it is possible that some of these men will be like putting a carriage horse between the shafts of a plough.

Having supposed a fair proportion of these men do adapt themselves and get remunerative employment, it will not encourage others to come. I do not wish to say anything in disparagement of a brave race because their vices are not our vices; but those who know the Oriental well, understand how necessary it is to keep the line sharp and clear which divides the two races, and this cannot be done in the northern half of the continent; in their own land it is easy.

Having formerly been in a position to give employment to Hindus, a deputation of them recognized me on the street some time ago and frequently asked me, "what position the government found out where I live. Not being able to give them any encouragement I offered a gratuity, but this they declined. Then the position which the government were seeking work, not begging; and apparently thought I could give it if I would. This corroborates the statement that they are not indigent, and reminds me of the story which has been remarked in the press.

But there is subtlety in it: the society or syndicate which is responsible for bringing these men here have to be couped, and if the men do not get work how is it to be done? If they become destitute the city, or the government will be compelled to provide for them, and the cheapest way will be to re-ship them back to Hongkong, and the money invested in their immigration will be lost.

We are on the horns of a dilemma, if efforts are made to find those poor fellows work, others will come. If they remain long idle the funds will become exhausted; it is not possible that the countermotes those funds—in whose hands they may be, could be applied to send them back to their country.

 MUSIC AND DRAMA

De Wolf Hopper Monday.

Next Monday evening at the Victoria theatre, De Wolf Hopper and his opera company will be seen in the eminent comedian's latest comic opera, "Happyland," one of the principal musical successes of last season. Mr. Hopper's company is made up of all the principal singers heard in his support last season, including Marguerite Clark, Nella Shayne, William Wolff, Detmar Poppen, Ada Deaves and Joseph Phillips, and the same gathering of pretty chorus girls that helped make "Happyland" so charming during its long engagement in New York. The opera is the work of Reginald De Koven, who composed the music, and the late Frederic Ranken, who wrote the story. It is in two acts, both exterior scenes in Elysia (Happyland), and the other two acts, melody, dialogue, etc., all joyously blend with the seductive title of the piece.

"Happyland" is one of those delightful comic operas that is void of modern musical comedy nonsense, it is in a class with "Patience," "Pinafore," "Tollanthe," "Mikado," etc., and its sweet melody and witty lyrical numbers will live in pleasant memory as long as the melody and wit of the Gilbert and Sullivan masterpieces will live in our musical mind. In "Happyland," Mr. Hopper interprets a character, King Eustacius, that is not wholly unlike "Wang," though the two are widely separated in nationality, local color and period. But, Eustacius has his troubles—a burdensome quantity of national happiness in place of "Wang's" personal and national debts—and in this predicament Eustacius Hopper carries on much the same as his royal brother of Siam. The story is a hilariously amusing recital of the love affairs of two young royal personages—the Crown Prince of Portunalia and the Princess of Elysia. Two monarchs make matrimonial promises they never can fulfill. One agrees to give his daughter in marriage, the other his son. Mr. Hopper as Eustacius is one of these unfortunate royal gentlemen, and it is he who promises to provide a Prince for the hand of a

prince monarch's lovely daughter—this much to avert war between the two countries. Eustacius hasn't any princely son, but he has a lovely princess daughter, and she promptly falls in love and elopes with the Crown Prince of still another country. The incidents to this tangle are numerous and each has its delightful bits of mirth and melody. Some of the pleasing songs are "A Soldier of Love Am I," "Robin," "What's a Maiden?" "Cupid's Grammar," "How I Love Flowers," and "The Night Before."

Besides Mr. Hopper as King Eustacius, the cast includes Miss Marguerite Clark, Ada Deaves, William Wolff, Detmar Poppen, Joseph Phillips and George Odell.

Crace George has met with such favor both in London and New York as Cyrene in "Divocons" that she is to retain the play for all this season, and will be seen in it at the Victoria Theatre Thursday, February 6. In conversation the other day Miss George said: "The reading of Mr. Hunker's study of modern dramatists has turned my thoughts to Mater, Isen and Strindberg. After the production of 'The Lady From the Sea,' which I hope to make early next year, I shall begin to prepare for a production of one of Strindberg's plays, two of which I am now translating from the French."

The present version of "Divocons" is very close to the original. We have added nothing and have only eliminated a few minor incidents which seemed too Parisian, let us say, for the American ears. I translated the play literally, sending it, by act, to Miss Mayo, who turned its rough text into its present colloquial shape.

"Next year Sardou, Maeterlinck, Ibsen and Strindberg will each be represented in my repertoire, with perhaps a revival of Miss Wardle's 'The Marriage of William Ashe.' Besides these there will probably be a new American drama. Mr. Brady conscientiously reads every play submitted to him, and may find one for me in that way."

"Some day I hope to appear in Shakespeare as Beatrice and as Viola, but next year will be too busy for those productions."

GUESTS AT CITY HOTELS

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 R. C. Stoddart, Vancouver.
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hopper, Indiana Co.
 J. C. Hunter, Seattle.
 C. S. Lawson, Spokane.
 James Hunter Rossland.
 W. S. Hunter, Rossland.
 B. W. Cooper, Rossland.
 A. S. J. Holt, Seattle.
 Gill A. McPherson, Guelph.
 Ch. D. Scott, Vancouver.
 W. T. Miller, Vancouver.
 A. E. Beasley, Vancouver.
 R. V. Vaughan, Vancouver.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Savage, Vancouver.
 Miss Savage, Vancouver.
 Stuart Livingston, Vancouver.
 W. G. Laughlin, Vancouver.
 J. O. Laughlin, Vancouver.
 Ch. D. Scott, Vancouver.
 Chas. J. Jacobson, Vancouver.
 Mrs. A. Blyth, Vancouver.
 Miss Jolley, Toronto.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Baxter, Vancouver.
 H. Stone, Seattle.
 O. E. Hepburn, Toronto.

At the Diarr—
 Pete Monahan, Seattle.
 Mrs. Henderson, Seattle.
 F. Wallace Whitlock, London.
 C. L. J. Smith, Seattle.
 F. F. Doherty, Seattle.
 W. B. Terrell, Seattle.
 H. E. Fisher, Toledo, O.

At the Dominion—
 Victor Vignoles, Seattle.
 Peter Monahan, Seattle.
 Mrs. Henderson, Seattle.
 Thos. Halladay, Armstrong.
 Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Richardson, New Westminster.
 Wm. McKay, City.
 Tom Goffney, City.
 D. Sanderson, Vancouver.
 E. P. Blackford, Toronto.
 John McKee, Cariboo.
 C. A. Eastman, San Francisco.
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 Thos. S. Ives, La Crosse.
 A. Butler, Seattle.
 J. F. Woley, Seattle.
 R. E. Price, Seattle.
 Henry Detmer, Seattle.
 John McKenzie, London.
 C. D. Emerson, Alaska.
 H. N. Lawrie, New York City.
 J. T. Johnston, New York City.
 J. H. Spensworth, Chemsalus.
 Kenneth Duncan, Ontario.
 A. P. Macey, Vancouver.
 H. P. Jones, Vancouver.
 H. A. Harris, Vancouver.
 Mrs. R. G. Campbell, Seattle.
 Mrs. W. C. Collins, Vancouver.
 Miss L. M. Cruikshank, Medicine Hat.
 Mrs. A. Halerow, New Westminster.
 E. Carmichael, Vancouver.
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 Geo. Pheasey, Edmonton.
 C. A. Batson, Edmonton.
 S. A. Timewell, Kalgoolie.
 Robt. Lowe, Mayne Island.
 Mrs. L. Dow, Vancouver.
 D. William, Innesfall, Alta.
 L. E. Morris, Tacoma.
 L. O'Brien, Montreal.
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Prune: verb: to cut off branches. And now is a very good time to cut out the old branches of your orchard. To do it quickly and well, get a good pruning hook. We sell them at the following prices: 6-ft., \$1.00; 8-ft., \$1.10; 10-ft., \$1.25; 12-ft., \$1.35. Pruning shears, 35c, 60c, \$1.25 and \$1.75. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas Street.

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Song of the Bullet
It whizzed and whistled along the blurred
And red-blent ranks; and it nicked the star
Of an epaulet, as it snarled the word—
War!

On it sped—and the lifted wrist
Of the ensign-bearer swung, and
Dropped at his side as the word was
blessed—
Hate!

On went the missile—smoothed the blue
Of a jaunty cap and the curls thereof.
Cooling, soft as a dove might do—
Love!
Sang!—sang on!—sang hate—sang war—
Sang love in sooth, till it needs must
Hushed in the heart it was questing
for—
Peace!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

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CAPITALISTS HEAVILY INTERESTED IN NORTH

American Syndicate Hold Option on Half Prince Rupert Townsite

Heavily interested in timber limits on Morsey Island and holding an option on one half of the townsite at Prince Rupert, a party of American capitalists will journey north tomorrow over their holdings in the Queen Charlotte Islands and investigate conditions in the north. With the spirit of the American capitalist the party has chartered the steamer Princess Beatrice for themselves alone. Among the party which will sail on the Beatrice are: A. J. Erling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company; Thomas S. Ives, LaCrosse, Wis.; J. E. Corlett, M. J. Powell, R. C. Price and Henry Dekker, of Iowa, and A. Butler, of Seattle. Mr. Erling will join the party at Vancouver. The others are at present in Victoria registered at the King Edward hotel.

Thomas S. Ives stated yesterday that the party are all capitalists who are interested in extensive timber areas on Morsey Island, and are associated in the Morsey Island Lumber company, besides having secured an option on one half the townsite of Prince Rupert, the proposed terminus of the G. T. P. He stated that they would investigate into the feasibility of establishing a line of steamers to run between British Columbia ports and the northern ports in the province calling regularly at the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Princess Beatrice is expected to leave Esquimalt today to prepare for her special trip, which will last for about ten days. Capt. Hughes will take the steamer north. Besides the visit of Mr. Erling to the coast it is understood that two officials of the company are now on their way to Japan to seek a traffic arrangement with the Osaka Shosen-Kaisha for a steamship service on the Pacific in connection with the road. The C. M. & St. P. road is now being extended to Puget Sound, and when completed will doubtless make a great bid for a share of the trade of the Orient and of the Pacific coast.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Will Be Probated

The will of the late Justice Walkem has been probated, the application for probate having been granted on request of William C. Moresby.

Will Erect Dwelling

Yesterday a building permit was issued to William Marchant for the erection of a dwelling on Fort street, one and one-half stories with stone foundation, to cost \$3,000.

Class Will Organize

The members of Mrs. Sheldon's class will meet at the Metropolitan Methodist church this evening at 8 o'clock, when the work of organization for the year will be completed and officers elected. A full attendance is requested.

Teaches New System

The new method of "Technique and the Art of Singing" as demonstrated by F. Root, of Chicago, a complete system of vocal education on scientific principles is now taught by Mrs. Brydges, 729 Courtney street in classes or private instruction. Children's classes are held every Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Will Be Tried for Assault

Because of his assault upon his wife whom, it is alleged, he knocked down with a dish pan and then catching hold of her bared her head against the floor seriously injuring her, Frank David, a resident of Maynoe island, was on Wednesday committed for trial by two justices of the police at that place. The charge brought against David was aggravated assault. He will come up at the next assizes.

Fined for Cruelty

Joseph Tahoney, who was arrested here by the provincial police at the request of the police of Ganges harbor, was on Wednesday tried on a charge of cruelty to animals and fined \$20 and costs. Tahoney, who is a sealer but resides at Ganges harbor, had starved and ill-used a horse. After his departure for Victoria the condition of the animal became known. The police here were communicated with and Tahoney's arrest followed. He was taken back to Ganges harbor to stand trial.

Mayne Island Parsonage.

Bishop Perrin returned yesterday on the Queen City from Mayne Island. On Tuesday evening, after a lecture on "Early Church History," illustrated by magic lantern slides, the bishop explained fully the present state of the parsonage building fund. \$1,400 has been collected, and plans for a suitable house were submitted that would involve the expenditure of about \$1,700. If the effort to collect the additional \$400 was not successful it was resolved that a house should be built in accordance with the money in hand and that the contract should be signed before the bishop leaves for Europe, on March 12. A committee consisting of Canon Paddon, Messrs. Grey, Maude, Bennett, Nicholson, Patrick, Messrs. Winstanley and G. Paddon was appointed to administer the fund and carry out the work.

AT BARN RAISING

Merry Party Perform Quick Work At Colwood on Tuesday Morning

Energy and goodfellowship went hand in hand last Tuesday morning shortly after day break when a party of willing workers on a good time band drove out to Colwood in the tall ho and indulged in a real old time barn raising. The party consisted of Fred Alexander, who handled the ribbons in masterly style, Jack Tamblin, Richard Bray, Harry Christie, Louis Morrell, Harry Campbell, W. Jones, J. Delington, W. Robertson, M. E. Arehle, W. Temple, W. Worthington, W. Young, B. Thomas, L. Germain and others. The party took the tall ho at Bray's livery stable, and were soon on the scene of operations. The work of barn raising took but a short time, and was thoroughly done. On the return trip the horn sounded at 6:30 o'clock, and the return to the city was the occasion of much jollity.

"Champion" Duplicator

Is just the thing for your office

A. M. JONES

Sole Agent

88 Johnson Street. Phone A1267.

LOADED ON VICTORIA

The Vancouver Authorities Allow Tough Characters to Come to Victoria

The action of the Vancouver police in allowing a number of the most undesirable members of that community to take boat for Victoria after having been ordered to leave Vancouver does not find favor with the local police authorities. On Wednesday night eight disreputable women and a number of equally undesirable males landed in the city. Their coming was the result of the measures being taken by the Vancouver police who, in the past two days, have notified 185 inmates of dives in the Chinatown section to immediately leave the city. This step has been taken as the result of the outburst of crime which has been prevalent in the Terminal City for the past week or two. The great majority of these undesirable were rounded up and held until the trains or boats leave Vancouver, and the local police claim the Vancouver police could well have informed the Victoria police in cases where such men or women took the boat for here.

Chief of Police Langley stated yesterday that it was a disgrace that these people were allowed to flock into Victoria without the police here being informed so that all such bad characters could be watched and apprehended. He supposed, however, that the Vancouver authorities are so glad to be so easily rid of that portion of the tough element that neighboring communities were not considered.

Of the number who came to Victoria two women were arrested on Wednesday night in a Herald street resort, and last night several others suspected of coming from Vancouver were pointed out to the Immigration authorities, who have taken them in charge, and will deport them. All are Americans, and will be returned to the States.

MINING COMMITTEE

Organization Meeting Took Place Yesterday—L. W. Shatford Elected Chairman

The mining committee of the provincial legislature met yesterday for organizational purposes. L. W. Shatford (Similkameen) was elected chairman, and J. H. Schofield (Ymir) secretary. It is not anticipated that there will be many amendments to the mining laws of the province at the present session of the legislature.

The private bills committee met yesterday morning, and considered the bill incorporating Chilliwack as a city. The committee has finished its deliberations upon the bill, but cannot report it on account of the fact that the time prescribed by law for its publication has not as yet been completed, and will not be until February 4. The bill will be reported upon that date therefore.

OBITUARY NOTICES

A well known resident of Victoria died yesterday morning in the person of Joseph Eva Phillips, at his late residence, 824 View street, after a long illness. The deceased, who was a native of Lincoln, Cornwall, England, came to this city in 1881, and was 58 years of age at the time of his death. He was a monumental stonecutter by trade. For the past two years he had held the position of license commissioner, and had been a prominent member of the Conservative party here. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, lodge No. 4, and was also a member of the Masonic order. He leaves to mourn his death a widow, one daughter, Mrs. (Capt.) A. A. Sears, and four sons—Joseph B., Sydney J., Edgar D. and George W. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the above address to Ross Bay cemetery.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., January 30, 1908.

SYNOPSIS.

A pronounced cold wave prevails across Canada from the Arctic to the Great Lakes; the temperature is down to zero in Cariboo and 10 degrees of frost is reported on the Lower Mainland. The winds on the coast from Vancouver to California are mostly northerly and moderate in force. In the Prairie provinces the temperature this morning was from 6 above zero in Alberta to 24 below in Manitoba and Northern Ontario.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	26	38
Vancouver	23	38
New Westminster	22	38
Kamloops	10	20
Barkerville	4 below	10
Port Simpson	22	32
Atlin	10 below	16
Dawson, Y. T.	20 below	10
Calgary, Alta.	6	14
Winnipeg, Man.	24 below	2
Portland, Ore.	34	38
San Francisco, Cal.	44	54

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Friday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, generally fair and cold.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds generally fair and cold.

THURSDAY.

Highest..... 38
Lowest..... 26
Mean..... 32
Sunshine, 8 hours, 6 minutes.

Power to Disclaim.

"Do you think it would be advisable for you to make speeches in your own behalf?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "It is better to have some one else do your talking for you. Then if something is said which displeases you, you can join in the popular disapproval."—Washington Star.

Religion in Conversation.

The Toronto Star discusses the question as to why religion is not a subject of familiar conversation when persons get together. This implies the assumption that religion may be like the weather or the majority contest, a matter of familiar talk. It may be, however, that the average man regards the concerns of his soul as he does his family affairs—nobody's business but his own.—Windsor Record.

VICTORIA HOUSE

White Wear Sale

LADIES' CORSET COVERS
From 25c to \$1.00 each
LADIES' CHEMISES
From 35c to \$1.00 each
LADIES' DRAWERS
From 25c to \$1.00 each
LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS
Extra Value at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each
CHILDREN'S WHITE APRONS
From 40c to \$1.00 each

G. A. Richardson & Co.
636 YATES ST.

Ladies Who Go to Balls

are delighted to avail themselves of Dr. Van Dyke's "Lily Bloom," which entirely takes the place of powder, but unlike powder cannot be wiped off.

DR. VAN DYKE'S "LILY BLOOM"

Is absolutely non-visible; gives a charming creaminess to the skin and when used regularly entirely banishes all facial blemishes. 50c per bottle at this store.

Terry & Marett

The Prescription Druggists.
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

JUST TALK IT OVER



With some one that has had clothes made by us. We are offering

Big Reductions in Overcoats

For the next few days we give you the latest fashions and best workmanship.

Peden's Tailoring Parlors

611 Fort St.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., January, 1908.									
Date	Time	High	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time
1	.....	11 24	10 19	39	17	.....	11 28	9 50	20
2	.....	11 59	10 44	20	18	.....	11 28	9 50	22
3	5 40 8.3	7 00	8.3	12 36	10 6	20 59	0.4	.....	.....
4	6 12 8.6	8 05	8.6	13 15	10 6	21 42	0.3	.....	.....
5	6 42 8.8	9 12	8.8	13 56	10 6	22 27	0.5	.....	.....
6	7 09 8.9	10 30	8.5	14 42	9 6	23 16	1.1	.....	.....
7	7 34 9.0	11 54	8.1	15 35	8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	8 05 1.9	7 58	9.0	13 21	7 5	16 39	7.9	.....	.....
9	8 31 2.9	8 24	9.1	14 45	6 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1 34 4.1	8 52	9.1	16 05	5 6	21 02	6.3	.....	.....
11	2 16 5.2	9 22	9.2	17 10	4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	3 02 6.4	3 03	9.3	9 43	3 2	18 00	3.3	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	10 12	9 3	18 39	2.0	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	10 34	9 4	19 10	2.5	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	11 00	9 5	19 50	2.0	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	11 28	9 5	20 22	1.3	.....	.....
17	6 22 8.9	10 40	8.9	11 45	8 11	20 57	1.7	.....	.....
18	7 00 8.9	8 19	8.8	12 27	9 4	21 27	1.7	.....	.....
19	7 23 8.8	9 10	8.7	12 58	9 2	22 01	1.9	.....	.....
20	7 38 8.7	10 07	8.5	13 29	8 9	22 36	2.3	.....	.....
21	7 38 8.8	1 09	8.3	14 01	8 5	23 12	2.8	.....	.....
22	7 36 8.6	12 18	7 14	14 38	8 0	23 45	2.4	.....	.....
23	7 40 8.5	13 39	7 4	15 26	7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	8 24 4.1	7 52	8.6	14 36	6 7	16 46	6.7	.....	.....
25	8 52 4.9	8 08	8.6	15 29	5 9	20 10	6.2	.....	.....
26	1 08 5.6	8 28	8.8	16 17	5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	8 52	9.1	17 02	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	9 21	9 5	17 46	3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	9 56	9 8	18 28	2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	10 28	10 19	19 11	1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	11 27	10 31	19 54	0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....

Announcement Luncheon

Green and white make a charmingly dainty decorative combination for an announcement luncheon. Have the table highly polished and use white doilies, or if your table is marred use a white tablecloth. Fill a low glass bowl with white lilies and maidenhair ferns and place it in the center of the table on a pretty lace centerpiece which has been placed over an undercloth of green silk.

Have white tulle start from the chandelier with a bow and let streamers fall to each corner and finish them with full rosettes. Twine southern haws around the tulle streamers and you will obtain a pretty effect. Use silver or cut glass candle shades. Use heart-shaped place cards made of heavy, stiff white paper and delicately tinted with green water color paint. The name of the guest is written in gilt paint on the card, and on the opposite side write the announcement, also in gilt paint. Finish the top of the card with a smart little bow of white ribbon. The menu should carry out the green and white idea as far as possible.

Saturday Clearings

See Our Windows Tonight and Saturday

We are forced to make room for our new spring stock and we are cutting prices on following goods below cost.

Men's Specials

"Dr. Reed's" Cushion

Sole reg. \$6....\$3.50

"Walk Over" boots and shoes reg. \$5.50, \$6.50

"Geo. A. Slater's Invictus" reg. \$5.50, \$6....\$3

Women's Special

Fifty Pairs Bells, Sorosis,

Toagar Boots reg. \$3 to \$5.50 at one price....\$2

Children's Specials

150 Pairs Children's and Misses Kid, Pebble and

Calfskin, button and lace boots reg. \$1 to \$2.75

30 Pair Boys' school Shoes reg. \$2, \$2.25....\$1

Ideal Shoe Store

1116 Gov't Street

1116 Gov't Street

Your Watch

Is a faithful and willing servant, but will work itself to death in a few years if proper care is not taken of it. Treat it right. Have it thoroughly overhauled every year or eighteen months, and it will repay you by accurate and lifelong service. When it needs doing bring or mail it to us. Our watch repairing has stood the test of 45 years, and we have a better name than ever for good, reliable work.

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Oldest Established Watchmaking House in British Columbia.

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Victoria Agents for New Wellington Coal, Mined by the Nanaimo Collieries. At current rates. OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET. TELEPHONE 647.

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Six dollars for year's full privileges, including

We carry a full line of
**Stoves, Ranges, Granite and
Tinware, Crockery, etc.
Builders' Hardware**

We are sole agents for the
great **MAJESTIC RANGE**,
the range that has no equal.

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Telephone 1383

**CLAY'S
METROPOLITAN
TEA ROOMS**

Try Some of Our Choice
English Chocolates

A POT OF OUR FINE TEA,
A CUP OF COFFEE,
A CUP OF COCOA AND
WHIPPED CREAM,
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while
down town will refresh you.

**CLAY'S
CONFECTIONERY**
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

**DOCTORS'
PRESCRIPTIONS**

Filled With Skill and Care.
ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES
In Endless Variety.

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541 Johnson Street. Phone 356
J. TEAGUE.

Shade Trees
NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

Chestnut, Lindens, Elms,
Maples, Laburnums, &c.

JAY & CO.
13 Broad Street Phone 1024

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

A Touch of Elegance
is given to any table by the use
of attractive silverware

"1847 ROGERS BROS."
SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.
are unequalled in quality and
beauty of design.

In buying Coffee Sets, Vases,
Trays, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

WINTER STOVES—Select your
from Clarke & Pearson's large and
complete stock.

McClary's Kootenay Steel Ranges
are unequalled for quality and dura-
bility. Clarke & Pearson's sole agents
for Victoria.

Dr. H. B. F. Cristion, of Paris, the
celebrated court doctor of Europe, on
Beauty Culture has all his toilet
preparations, including Gray Hair Ex-
trict that will return gray hair to its
natural color, a positive cure for
dandruff, giving it a lustrous like silk,
contains no oil or dye. Andra Oil re-
moves wrinkles, smallpox pits, scab-
biness, etc. Latest styles in Coiffures
for balls, dinners, etc. Theatrical wigs
for hire and sale. Mrs. C. Koseho,
Hair Dressing Parlors, 1105 Douglas
Street, Balmoral Block, Victoria. Tel.
1175.

Hair Dyeing Combs, \$3. No danger
to health; no trouble; hair darkened
immediately. Full line of highest grade
hair goods; Pompadours, Curls, Swift-
ches, etc. Latest styles in Coiffures
for balls, dinners, etc. Theatrical wigs
for hire and sale. Mrs. C. Koseho,
Hair Dressing Parlors, 1105 Douglas
Street, Balmoral Block, Victoria. Tel.
1175.

Children's Flannellette Nightgowns,
all sizes in pink and white goods,
regular price 75c, special sale price 50c.
Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Only One "Bromo Quinine."
That is **LAXATIVE BROMO QUI-
NINE.** Look for the signature of E.
W. GROVE. Used the World over to
Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

NOTICE

Canada Life Policy
holders who are recent
arrivals in this city, can
pay their premiums at
this office and save the
cost of remitting else-
where.

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& Co.**
GENERAL AGENTS.
1207 Government St.

**Your Last
Chance**

To Get Tickets for our
**Grand
Drawing**
For
Ten \$40.00
Graphophones

Drawing Tonight at
8 o'clock

FLETCHER BROS.
93 Gov't Street

Freshness and Truth.
"Why don't you try to say something
original in your speeches?" asked the
friend.
"Well," answered the rising states-
man, "the material has been so thor-
oughly thrashed over that when you
say anything absolutely new the
chances are that it isn't so."—Wash-
ington Star.

A Public Trustee.
The public trustee in England whose
legal career began on New Year's Day,
is already in great demand among the
people. The idea embodied in this of-
ficial was borrowed from New Zea-
land by the British Parliament, and it
is likely to make its way to America
as soon as Americans become progres-
sive enough to see the advantages of
the office. In simple terms, the public
trustee is an official whose integ-
rity is guaranteed by the government,
so that no citizen who employs him can
lose money because of his dishonesty.
He is authorized by law to become the
trustee for the private estate of any
person who designates him, by will or
otherwise, or for any trust fund what-
ever. People who would scarcely know
whom to select for so responsible a
position can appoint the public trustee
to protect their estates under marriage
settlements, or carry into effect their
last wills and testaments, and also as-
sured that the honor of the British
Government is pledged for the faithful
performances of that official's duties.
On the first day of his legal existence,
the public trustee of England was called
upon to administer estates ranging
in size from \$150,000 down to \$500 a
year income, showing that rich and
comparatively poor alike are seeking
his services. The office encroaches
somewhat upon the ancient preserves
of the legal profession, but the legal
profession in England made no serious
fight against it.—Springfield Republi-
can.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.
ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.
PO. BOX 363. LEMON, GONNASON & CO. PHONE 77

**BARON IS SUPPORTED
BY SEVERAL HOTELS**

Financial Transactions of Von
Gfug von Gassendorff Set
Forth in Court

The police court was crowded yester-
day with lawyers and their clients
awaiting the hearing of various cases
which have been piling up during the
magistrate's enforced absence of a few
days. The three cases in which Stella
Carroll figures were put over till
Monday, as the woman was unable
to appear, and any other cases ahead of her.
These three cases consist of the charge
against her for keeping a disorderly
house, her prosecution of F. C. Brew-
er, alleged to have obtained \$150
worth of goods by means of a worth-
less check, and her prosecution of H.
A. Fredericks for alleged assault on
J. Maden, charged with attempted
theft, was remanded till today. Bad-
hawa Singh, charged with misappropri-
ating money committed to his
charge, was remanded till Tuesday,
and Marco Culich and Jerry Kane till
Saturday morning. Culich and Kane
were charged with procuring Inspector
Galbraith for unlawfully fishing with
a seine net in Victoria harbor. The
former is defended by J. P. Walls. A
juvenile case, which for one cause or
another, has been adjourned a num-
ber of times, was also remanded.

Von Gfug Case.
This narrowed the business before
the court down to W. von Gfug, as
his name should properly be spelled,
accused of having obtained \$15 from
the Poodle Dog by false pretenses.
The information, as laid, gave the
false pretenses as a statement that the
accused had had a sum of money in
the safe at the Dominion Hotel, which
he subsequently lost at the Poodle
Dog, but Frank Higgins for the
prosecution wished to amend this by
adding that he had further represent-
ed himself to be the possessor of a
letter of credit on the Bank of Mont-
real in Montreal.

This request brought Mr. Alken to
his feet in angry protest. He protest-
ed against the way information after
information had been laid and, with-
drawn, or amended saying that it was
an abuse of the processes of the court,
which was being turned into a collec-
tion agency.

Frank Higgins objected that the
court was being insulted, after which
Mr. Alken proceeded that at the prior
hearing he had objected to the in-
formation on the ground that it did
not disclose an offense, and his honor
had reserved judgment on the point
till today, when authorities were to
be cited. This matter must be decid-
ed before the information could be
once more amended. If his contention
were correct the information was a
nullity and so could not be amended,
and he cited a number of authorities.

Mr. Higgins cited the code to show
that a bare allegation of false pre-
tenses was sufficient without particu-
lars, whose efficacy and bearing were
a matter of evidence. Mr. Alken re-
plied that the form in the code had
been held to be insufficient, and that
in any event the information pro-
ceeded to set forth facts by which the
prosecution was bound and which did
not on its face allege any false pre-
tense within the meaning of the act.
A statement that one had lost money
was not a false pretense within the
meaning of the statute, even if the
statement were untrue, as it did not
establish or tend to establish any
false credit in the mind of the prose-
cutor in favor of the accused. This
the counsel urged was the touchstone
by which a legal false pretense was
to be distinguished from a mere lie.
A false statement was not necessary
to a false pretense; to become so it
must establish or seek to establish
a belief in the hearer's mind that the
applicant for the money possessed,
or was likely to possess, some kind of
asset which might tend to render the
repayment of the money thus obtained
more secure. A statement that one
had lost one's money was the antithesis
of this. The prosecution knew that
the original information was no good
or otherwise they would not be at-
tempting to amend it.

Mr. Higgins contended that whether
or not a false pretense existed was
a matter of fact and not of law, and
that it did not matter how feeble or
improbable the representations were,
so long as they were enough to in-
fluence the mind of the prosecutor,
and did so influence it.

Information Amended.
The magistrate decided to permit
the amendment of the information,
saying that the accused had not yet
been asked to plead.

Accordingly, after Von Gfug had
pleaded not guilty and elected to be
tried before the magistrate, witness
S. D. Smith, one of the proprietors of
the Poodle Dog, took the stand and
said the accused had been introduced
to him by Mr. Werner, his cashier, as
the Baron von Gassendorff and had
handed witness his card with that
name thereon. About September 10
the accused asked him for a sum of
\$15. He told him that he had taken
\$375 out of the safe at the Dominion
and had lost it in his place. He said
he had left it behind on a table and
lost it, and wanted \$15 to go on with
till he could obtain money from a let-
ter of credit on the Bank of Montreal.
He also spoke of wealthy relatives in
Germany. Influenced by these state-
ments and by the fact that he believed
him to be a titled personage, he let
him have the money. Later on he
loaned him another \$10 in the same
way and also gave him credit for
\$350 for goods supplied. Later he
told him the money had arrived, but
but for some reason the documents
had to be returned to Montreal before
he could handle the cash. He had
never been repaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alken, he
said that he first met the accused
about August 15 and that for several
weeks he usually dropped in for sup-
per at night, spending from 45 cents
to \$1.50 each time. He did not know
how much he had spent, though pos-
sibly about \$20. Accused never drank
there or entertained any fast women
there, nor had he ever introduced any
fast women to him. He had intro-
duced one lady to him, at his request,
a respectable young lady employed at
one of the stores. He would swear
that he had never introduced any
other women to him, and did not know
that any of his employees had done
so. He had never served drinks to
the accused and women whom he sup-
posed to be fast women. Accused had
never bought champagne or cone in
for a drinking bout in his place, as
he would not have permitted it. The
\$375 which he had lost was not the
chief cause which induced him to lend
the money, as he was certain that he
had not lost it. It was, however, a
combination of the various represen-

tations which he had mentioned be-
fore.
In reply to further questions, he
said it was not so much the money
he cared about—he could have got
that back had he wanted it. It was
the satisfaction of getting the money
back that was what he made
himself out to be. He admitted that
he had to serve anybody that came
into the restaurant, provided they be-
haved themselves, and so the money
might have been taken by an out-
sider without his knowledge. He be-
lieved the accused to be the Baron
von Gassendorff until Mr. Hart had
sent two telegrams to Germany and
had got no reply. Then he came to
the conclusion he had been swindled.

Cashier Gives Evidence.
The next witness was Werner, the
cashier, who was quite excitable. He
started by saying that his only inter-
est in the case was to prevent Ger-
mans from masquerading with titles,
to which they were not entitled. The
result of which would finally be that
the real article would end in traveling
incognito. He had always thought the
accused was the Freiherr von Gassen-
dorff until he saw his birth certificate
and other papers, which gave his
name as von Gfug. The Gassendorffs
were a good old family, but he knew
nothing of the Gfugs, and he had been
informed that there was no one of that
name in the German army, the ac-
cused's card stating that he was in the
Eighteenth Hussars. While the accused
was in jail he had telegraphed to San-
ta Barbara on his behalf.

When cross examined the witness at
first refused to answer questions, and
when told to reply by the court, said
he could not remember any dates. He
had seen the accused in the possession
of money, though not in large
amounts, and when questioned as to
the good advice he was supposed to
have given von Gfug, he got very eva-
sive. He admitted he had told him
to keep out of the boxes; it looked bad
and he did not think that the baron
could afford the money.
"I try to keep it respectable, but it is
very hard. I have put many people
out of the Poodle Dog."

Asked if fast women were not in the
habit of frequenting the boxes, he
said:
"I know nothing of the boxes. I
have never been in one of them."
He admitted that women whom
other people pronounced to be fast
women had been seen in the boxes,
but said that he himself knew nothing
about their character.

With regard to the title on the ac-
cused's card, he said that it was cus-
tomary for the son of a baron to style
himself freiherr, but said that there
was nothing unusual upon a person
inheriting an estate carrying a terri-
torial name or title, for the help to as-
sume the new appellation in addition
to the old one. Thus, though born von
Gfug, the accused's name might now
be von Gfug Gassendorff or von Gfug
von Gassendorff.

He had told the accused not to go
into the boxes because he thought he
had not the money to spare. He had
seen him buy wine in the outside
room. So long as he was with the
Poodle Dog he had always tried to
protect anyone he could. He had
never seen von Gfug in the boxes with
fast women, though one of the waiters
had told him that such had been the
case. As to the loss of the money, the
accused told him later that he thought
he had dropped the "pocketbook" con-
taining the money in an alley in the
restricted district, and not in the
Poodle Dog.

Detective Perdue produced the ac-
cused's papers, and said that he styl-
ed himself the Baron von Gassendorff
when he arrested him.

Hotel Men Called.
Thomas Stevenson, manager of the
Dominion hotel, said the accused had
never had any money in the hotel safe.
He had come there, saying he was
going to Australia, but had afterwards
changed his mind. When pressed for
his bill he said he had lost money var-
ious ways, including a sum lost in the
Poodle Dog. He owed the hotel \$115.
C. H. Cameron, manager of the Dallas, was
then called, and Mr. Higgins was
about to ask him concerning his trans-
actions with the baron, when Mr.
Alken objected that evidence pur-
porting to establish fraudulent
motives could only be introduced after
the facts alleged had been proved. This
had not been done, so a proper foun-
dation for the evidence had not been
laid.

Mr. Higgins contended that the
proof that the accused had not taken
money out of the Dominion safe, as
alleged, was sufficient foundation. The
magistrate admitted the evidence sub-
ject to objection. Mr. Hart's evidence
was to the effect that he had lent von
Gfug \$15 on the representation that he
had a letter of credit at the bank
which he could not get owing to its
being Saturday. Later he had come to
live at the hotel and had explained
that the documents had had to go back
to Montreal. He owed the hotel \$245.
He had sent two telegrams to Ger-
many for the accused, one to his
father and one to his mother. They
were addressed to von Gfug Gassen-
dorff. Neither had been answered,
though one of them had been deliv-
ered.

Bank Accountant.
Mr. Phipps, assistant accountant of
the local branch of the Bank of Mont-
real, said the accused had put through
a draft for collection for \$5,000, with
instruction to cable the funds. Nothing
had been heard from it and he replied
by mail was due in a day or two.
They had never had a letter of credit
of his in their bank, nor any notice of
one having been issued to him, though
they would not have received notice of
a general letter of credit.

The accused's papers were then ex-
amined, and they showed him to have
been born at Dortmund, March 9, 1881.
His father's name was Gfug, and the
name of Winfried von Gfug. There
were also a number of school reports,
two of which showed he had spent two
years at the Raues Haus, a discipli-
nary school to which wild, though not
criminal, German boys are often sent.
The birth certificate described him as
the son of a merchant.

Mr. Phipps also produced a letter from
the Livery firm of Cameron & Colwell, said that after
paying for a while, he had run up a
bill of \$84.50, telling much the same
story, which was still unpaid. Wil-
liam Hastings, stable boy at the same
stable, testified to having lent the ac-
cused \$1, which has not been returned.
He had asked for ten, saying the bank
was closed. This was refused, when
he came back and borrowed the
smaller sum.

Case Is Adjourned.
J. A. Alken then moved for a dis-
missal of the ground that no false
pretense had been shown in regard to
the Poodle Dog transaction, as there
was no evidence to show that he had
not had a credit in Montreal. As to
the name, he said that the accused's
father had comparatively recently in-
herited the Gassendorff title and es-
tation, so that the accused was justified
by German usage in styling himself

freiherr. F. Higgins repeated former
arguments regarding the sufficiency of
the pretenses alleged in the first part
of the information, and argued that
there was plenty of circumstantial
evidence to show that there never had
been a credit at Montreal.
The magistrate remarked that there
had been plenty of time for the credit
at Montreal to have materialized if it
existed, and that enough evidence had
been introduced to put the accused on
his defense. It now being 5 o'clock the
case stood adjourned till this morn-
ing.

COL. HALL MAY RETIRE
Period of Command of Fifth Regiment
Expires in Month's
Time

It is probable that Lieut.-Col. J.
A. Hall, commanding officer of the
Fifth regiment, will retire when the
time of service ends in about a month's
time. Asked as to whether the rumor
that he was considering retirement was
correct Lieut.-Col. Hall stated last
night that his time expired next month
and that he had not asked to be con-
tinued as commanding officer of the
regiment. Asked as to who would
likely be his successor Col. Hall stated
that he was not in a position to state
on whom the command of the reg-
iment would fall.
Tonight Col. Hall will meet the ser-
geants' mess of the Fifth regiment at
the drill hall at 8.30 o'clock. The
marks made by the various companies
during the past year will be gone over
and Col. Hall will point out where
the work of the regiment could have
been improved upon and offer sugges-
tions for next year's work.

**WALTER E. STANLAND
IS ELECTED TRUSTEE**

Secures Handsome Majority at
the Bye-Election Held
Yesterday

Walter E. Stanland was yesterday
elected to fill the vacancy on the
school board occasioned by the retire-
ment of Alfred Huggatt. At the close
of the poll Mr. Stanland had a hand-
some lead over his nearest competitors,
securing out of 1,385 votes cast a to-
tal of 500, his nearest competitor, Wil-
liam Dempster, being 169 votes behind.
Mr. Stanland was accordingly declar-
ed elected and, as there was a meet-
ing of the school board being
held last night he took his seat there-
at, and has now commenced his duties
of school trustee.
The returns as declared by W. W.
Northcott, returning officer, were as
follows:

Walter E. Stanland.....	500
William Dempster.....	331
William Blakemore.....	261
Robert Erskine.....	193
J. W. Bolden.....	96

There were four spoiled ballots, that
number of intelligent electors persist-
ing in voting for more than one can-
didate. The total number of voters
qualified to vote was 5,641, but as is
usual at such by-elections, but a small
fraction of the voters put in an ap-
pearance at the polls.

While the day's proceedings were of
a very quiet order some of the can-
didates took every precaution to get
as many of their friends as possible
to the polls and hacks, automobiles
and other vehicles were not wanting
at the poll in the city hall indicating
that the rivalry between the can-
didates was keen. The ladies, appar-
ently, took considerable interest in the
election and a considerable percentage
of the votes was cast by the fair sex.

ENTERTAINS COUNCIL

Mayor Hall and Aldermen Join in a
Happy Event at Former's
Residence

Mayor Hall entertained the mem-
bers of the present city council at
dinner last night at his residence,
Catherine street, Victoria West, and
a most enjoyable time was spent.
Those present were Aldermen Pauline,
Henderson, Hall, Meston, Gleason,
Cameron, Norman, Fullerton and Mc-
Gowan and C. A. H. H. H. H. H. H.
for Nelson, brother of the mayor. The
dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock,
and continued until 10:45 o'clock, be-
ing interspersed with several vocal
selections rendered by Robert Morris-
son.

After full justice had been done to
the bountiful repast several toasts
were proposed. The toast to the
King, proposed by Mayor Hall, was
loyally honored, and that to the city
of Victoria, also proposed by Mayor
Hall, was responded to by each of
those present, the aldermen all dilating
on the progress of the city, its great
future and its pressing needs. The
toast proposed by Alderman Hender-
son to the city council, Mayor Hall
and Mrs. Hall was enthusiastically re-
ceived, all present joining in wishing
Mayor and Mrs. Hall every good for-
tune during the present and succeeding
years and expressing their thanks
to both for the pleasant event.

P. E. E. PREMIER DEAD

Hon. Arthur Peters Dies at Charlotte-
town—Brother of Hon.
Fred Peters

News of the death on Wednesday
evening of Hon. Arthur Peters, K. C.,
of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Is-
land, premier of that province, was re-
ceived yesterday by Hon. Fred Peters,
K. C., of this city, brother of the de-
ceased. The Hon. Mr. Peters, who was
54 years of age, had for a number of
years been premier and attorney-gen-
eral under the Liberal government of
the island province, and represented
St. Peter's constituency, King's coun-
ty, since 1892. He was a barrister and
had practiced his profession in Char-
lottetown for many years.

The late Mr. Peters, who was born
on August 29, 1854, was the son of
Hon. James Horsfield Peters, late
master of the rolls, Prince Edward Is-
land, and his mother being Mary Cunard,
daughter of the late Sir Samuel Cunard,
Bart. He was educated at Wind-
sor college, Nova Scotia, and married
Anella Jane Stewart, daughter of
Charles Stewart, Rosebank. He was
called to the bar in Nova Scotia in
1878, and in England the following
year was appointed Queen's councillor
in 1892. In 1892 he was elected member
of the provincial legislature, and in
1900 joined the Parliametary minis-
try. Two years later on the resigna-
tion of the premier he was called upon
to form a government. At the time of

If Christie Has It, It's Correct.

THIS WEEK SPECIAL

60 Pairs Men's Box Calf, double
sole, Visciolized Blucher cut,
Derby last. Regular \$5.50,
This Week Price \$3.90

**G. D. CHRISTIE'S SHOE
EMPORIUM** Cor. Gov't and
Johnson Streets

If It's Correct, Christie Has It.

Mechanics Look!

At Our Display Of

Plumbs and Levels 25¢ to \$2.60
Rules and Levels \$1.25
Rules 15¢ to \$1.20
Plumb Bobs 25¢ to 90¢
Tapes, Linen, Metallic and Steel 40¢ to \$7.50

We will be glad to show you our stock.

DRAKE & HORN, - Hardware
- 608 Yates St., Cor. Government St.

W. & A. GILBEY

the Largest Wine and Spirit Merchants in
the World, have for over 50 years
given the public a guarantee of
quality.

As proprietors of Three Scotch Distilleries,
situate in the Highlands, W. & A.
Gilbey supply the finest Whiskies
made from pure Malted Barley in
a Pot Still.

"SPEY ROYAL" S W H I S K I E S
10 years old
"STRATHMILL" C O C K I E S
6 years old

stand out pre-eminent as ALL-
MALT Whiskies of the best type.
Mellowed by many years' storage in His
Majesty's Bonded Warehouses, and
bottled and guaranteed by

W & A Gilbey

Dixie H. Ross & Co., Victoria Agents

MOONEY'S
MOONEY'S
CAR
LINE
12
PERFECT BISCUITS
MOONEY'S
PERFECT BISCUITS
PURE CANDY

**Sealed in Stratford—
Opened in Western Canada.**

Mooney's private cars bring Stratford to Western Canada, and
give folk here the most delicious biscuits in Canada, just as they come
from the ovens.

These cars are built after the most approved type—and are so
scientifically constructed that the temperature inside is equalized.
This insures the biscuits being kept in faultless condition, winter and
summer. There is a treat in biscuits in every box of

**Mooney's Perfection
Cream Sodas.**

his death he held the position at
the head of the government. At the
conference of provincial premiers held
at Ottawa last year the late Hon. Mr.
Peters was one of the leading mem-
bers.

Too Early For Father.
Borem—"I think I hear your father's
step on the stairs, so perhaps I had
better bid you good night." Miss Hitts
(yawning)—"Oh, it can't be father;
he's a late sleeper. Perhaps it's the
hired girl coming down to prepare
breakfast."—Chicago Daily News.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

On the Waterfront

ENGELHORN HAS ROUGH PASSAGE

She Is Buffeted About in Gales In the South Atlantic

RIGGING GOES BY BOARD

Mast and Spars Are Carried Away. Crew Fight for Their Lives

The British bark Engelhorn, Capt. Olsen, with 3800 tons of cement from Hamburg for Seattle and Tacoma, was towed to Esquimalt yesterday morning by the tug Lorne, which intercepted her with orders, cabled by C. E. de Wolf & Co., her owners, to come here for survey. The Engelhorn encountered a succession of heavy storms in the South Atlantic which caused some damage to the vessel, while several of the crew sustained injuries as the ship rolled, rails under, continuing swept by heavy seas which combed along her deck. The foremast and all the yards except the lower one, two steel yards and three of wood, crashed down, while the bark rolled in the tremendous sea which came with the lull following the first strong gale from the southwest on November 22. Johannsen, a Swedish sailor, was on the fore lower yard on the lee side making a gasket, when the foremast and yards came tumbling down in a mass from above him.

Capt. Olsen did not expect to again see the man alive. He shouted to the mate, standing near: "Good Heavens, he's killed."

A few minutes afterward, however, the sailor crawled from among the tangle of the rigging, spars, and buckled, crumpled wreckage, absolutely unhurt. He had a seemingly miraculous escape. Another sailor, standing near, was struck by a falling block and stunned, sustaining a severe gash at the side of his head. Another man was lifted by a heavy sea which broke over the weather rail and it seemed as though he would be borne overboard. He was swept with a thud into the scuppers and was severely torn by a bolt against which the sea hurled him.

The gale raised a great sea which continued after the wind fell, the ship laboring more heavily in the lull and big seas broke over her, swishing along the decks. The galley was swept, pots, pans, and cook, being carried out by the water which surged through; it even lifted some tiles that had been laid as a floor. There was little let up in the weather for days and days. One gale followed the other in rapid succession, and the wreckage of the foremast and the spars, blocks, rigging, etc., hammered from side to side. Some of the heavy yards were swept overboard, but held fast by the rigging, and crashed with blows like a steam hammer against the masts of the hull. In the meantime, the ship's company was working desperately to clear away and secure the wreckage, before it accomplished more serious injury. There was no thought of food, even had the cook been able to remain in the galley and prepare it. For twenty-four hours there was scarcely a biscuit for the crew, who toiled as only do the crew of a sailing vessel when their craft is in the danger the Engelhorn was. Ultimately they cut away the tangled rigging, and lashed the buckled, twisted yards, after which rolling and laboring in the seas the bark fought her way slowly toward the Cape.

When the Engelhorn was beating back to Cape Horn after experiencing the gales the sailmaker, Joseph Hayward, an American negro, shipped from Liverpool, died suddenly of heart disease. He was sewn in canvas and buried at sea. The crew gathered at the ship's side in the early morning, the flag being half-masted meanwhile. Capt. Olsen read the burial service and the body was lowered into the sea, and then, weighted down by the lead at the feet, to the ocean bed somewhere off the North Falkland Islands.

The Engelhorn left Hamburg 170 days ago, but it was 17 days before she cleared the channel. The tug which took her from the Elbe was fast to her for a week, having finally cut her loose and put into danger, being short of coal. Clear of the Channel the Engelhorn made her way south in good time. Off the River Plate she spoke the ship Swanilda, and made a good run to the Horn, passing St. John's point, Staten Island, 92 days out. Contrary weather was then experienced, bitting cold, and the Engelhorn was unable to beat her way around Cape Horn. She drifted back, and on November 22, in 67 south, 74.30 west she encountered the gales which wrought damage to her. For five days while the seas flooded her decks the crew fought and secured the wreckage. The top of the cargo had shifted, and this resulted in more hard work. While it progressed one man fell into the hold and broke his ankle. Capt. Olsen set the broken joint, and the man has since recovered. Back to Diego Ramirez the bark drifted and when 120 days out she was in 53 south, and 83 west. There she fought her way around Cape Horn though into the Pacific, and made a fine run northward. To the latitude of Portland she made record time, 43 days, even with her foremast broken. She was in calm there for eight days before she was

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(Special to the Colonist)
Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Clear, wind northeast, 14 miles an hour.
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind northeast, 36 miles an hour.
Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Clear, wind east 18 miles an hour. Out, str. Queen Victoria from Tacoma for Cape Verde for orders. Four masted ship, towing.

(By Wireless)
Tatoosh, 9 a. m.—Wind east, 8 miles; barometer, 30.28; temperature 35.
Pachena, 9 a. m.—Fine, clear; no wind.

Tatoosh, 2 p. m.—Clear; wind east, 13 miles; barometer, 30.29; temperature 40.
Pachena, 2 p. m.—Fine clear; wind east.

Tatoosh, 7 p. m.—Clear, wind east, 10 miles an hour. Barometer, 30.30; temperature 35. Out, three masted ship, with white hull at 3 p. m.; four masted bark, towing, at 3:15 p. m.
Pachena, 7 p. m.—Fine, clear, wind east.

(By Government Wire)
Carmanah, 9 a. m.—Light northeast; wind, clear; sea smooth; barometer, 30.15.
Cape Beale, 9 a. m.—Light north wind; clear; sea smooth.
Carmanah, 1 p. m.—Light; northeast; clear; smooth; barometer, 28.90.
Cape Beale, 1 p. m.—North wind; clear; sea smooth.

picked up by the tugs Progress and Prosper off the entrance to the Straits. The Lorne took her over from the smaller tugs and brought her to Esquimalt before daylight yesterday morning.

The Engelhorn is anchored at Esquimalt and will be surveyed before proceeding to the Sound, where she will leave about the beginning of next week to discharge her cement cargo. She is chartered to load wheat homeward for Europe.

Capt. Olsen, her master, is well known here. He was the hero of a little episode at Chemainus when his ship Brodick Castle loaded lumber there. A pet dog belonging to a lady resident at the lumber port had fallen from a wharf and was drowning when Capt. Olsen arrived in the nick of time to effect a rescue. A medal awaits him, but he is diffident about accepting it. He took the British ship Montague from San Francisco home and after a stay with his family in England joined the Engelhorn at Hamburg. Capt. Lovett, her former master, well known here, died at Hamburg the day following giving up his command owing to illness.

KATANGA DAMAGED BY FLOATING ICE

Bucknall Liner Running From Puget Sound to North China Is Reported In Distress

The British steamer Katanga, Capt. McBride, which took a general cargo from Vancouver and Puget Sound ports for Japan and North China ports for the Waterhouse line, was reported of Yokohama yesterday morning to be considerably damaged by ice. The Katanga left Seattle on December 24 for Otaru, a coal port near Muroran in northern Japan. She had her propeller damaged and her rudder stock bent by ice encountered when making her way through Tsuetsu strait of Dalny. The ice also damaged her hull, the advices from Yokohama stating that her foremast and aftermast were leaking. The Katanga is one of the new steamers recently built for the Bucknall Bros. line and is under time charter to Waterhouse & Co. for the North China service.

CARPENTER'S MATE OF BELLEROPHON IS DEAD

One of Those Placed in Quarantine at William Head Succumbs to Disease

One of the quarantined members of the crew of the Blue Funnel line steamer Bellerophon, David Jones, carpenter's mate, died yesterday at William Head as a result of smallpox. Jones was one of the five victims placed in the isolation hospital at the quarantine station after the arrival of the vessel from Yokohama. The other victims are reported improving.

There are sixty men in all held at the William Head quarantine station and these will be set free in another two weeks if no further outbreak takes place. The bulk of those held are Chinese from whom there came yesterday a petition to the local agents of the steamer, Dodd & Co., asking that a supply of chickens, lychee nuts, etc., be sent that they may properly celebrate the New Year which begins tonight at midnight. The request of the Chinese was granted by the ship's agents and the steam launch which carried the bread, flour, meat and other supplies to William Head yesterday took also a dainties procured in Chinatown for the would-be celebrants.

The Bellerophon, after discharging her cargo here, proceeded to Vancouver to put out the freight for that port, and will go from there to Tacoma. After taking in her outward cargo she will call at William Head to embark her crew and will sail outward from the quarantine station.

The steamer Cascade left yesterday morning with supplies for Gulf light-houses.

The Norwegian steamer Finn, which loaded coal at Comox, passed out yesterday, returning to San Francisco.

WRECKAGE INDICATES LOSS OF HARTFIELD

Description of Debris at Estevan—Lifebelts Seemed to Have Been Used

A detailed description of the wreckage recently found on the rocks near Estevan point has been received from the west coast from a party which searched the coast line between there and Nootka sound, investigating the debris scattered along the coast. There is considerable wreckage, but other than on a small ornamental lifebuoy of wood is there any mark, or name, likely to lead to identification. The lifebuoy was evidently lettered with pencil by an illiterate man, or foreigner, the port name being wrongly spelled. The lettering is "Hartfield of Liverpool."

A large ship's boat of the usual clinker-built type carried by sailing craft was found broken on the rocks. It is 13 or 20 feet long, painted black outside to the waterline, white top and green inside. There were also mixed with considerable paneling and planking that seemed to be partitions or walls of cabins and five cork life preservers. These were much scattered in different places along the beach and all, in the opinion of the finders, had been used. The broken strings of the life belts, which were of the common cork-filled belt type with gray canvas covering, seemed to the finders to indicate that they had been tied about some victim of a disaster. There was much planking that seemed to be interior fittings of cabins, some painted white, some pink and some blue. There were also a number of hardwood fittings, like rims of ports, a piece of hardwood that seemed like the case that had held a barometer, and other flotsam.

It was scattered for a considerable distance along the beach. It was about December 20, following some heavy storms, that the wreckage was first reported, and Antonio Luckovitch, the storekeeper at Hesquilt, went along the shoreline to investigate. He returned and reported that he believed a ship had been wrecked in that vicinity. Further search was made, and revealed additional wreckage that had come ashore, and for three days more continued to come.

The finding of the wreckage has given rise to considerable anxiety for the ship Hartfield, which is overdue on a voyage from Valparaiso to Puget Sound. The Hartfield was placed on the overdue list and reinsured at .85 percent. Now she is missing, the general belief being that she has foundered. It was thought for a time following the first report of the finding of the wreckage two weeks ago that the ship's decks may have been swept, but when the days lengthened into weeks and no further word was received of the Hartfield, which is believed to have been wrecked on the southern coast, at least twenty days overdue, the belief was strengthened that she had foundered.

If the Hartfield is lost the dependents of the 26 men lost with her will come under the provisions entitling them to claim under the recent law passed in England for the compensation of the relatives of seamen lost with their vessels. It came into force last July. These, however, still have lingering hopes. A missing ship is more especially saddening to the relatives and friends of the crew, who linger many months in a state of suspense buoyed up with the vain hope of the loved ones returning home even after many days. The underwriters allow a reasonable time to elapse before a rise in the reinsurance rate at last betrays a serious amount of uneasiness on the market; slowly, but surely, the rate creeps up the scale; the vessel comes on the overdue list; is eventually uninsured, and in the course of time she is paid for by the underwriters as a total loss. Even then there are not wanting optimists among the dependents of the missing breadwinners who remember similar experiences in the past when men given up as lost have returned from the shades, as it were, after a Robinson Crusoe existence, extending over a long series of leaden-footed months on some lonely island.

CAMOSUN'S SURVEY

Union Steamship Company's Vessel Will Make Permanent Repairs

The survey has not yet been completed of the steamer Camosun which is on the ways of the Victoria Machinery depot in the upper harbor, but will probably be completed today. The repairs are necessary to the steamer in consequence of grounding in Observatory inlet last summer. She was temporarily repaired in July last and arrangements made to have the permanent work done six months after that time. The damage is said to be small.

REPAIRS TO VADSO ARE COMMENCED

Only Nine Plates to be Renewed and Three Straightened as Result of Stranding

The repairs to the steamer Vadso have been commenced at Esquimalt, the contract for the work has been awarded to the British Columbia Marine Engineering company by day work. The vessel showed herself to be an especially strong craft, for despite the fact that for six days she lay fast off Cape Lazo and was buffeted by three strong gales, only nine plates will have to be renewed and three will be faired. A survey was held yesterday morning by Capt. Collister, representing the underwriters of the hull, J. K. Rebeck, surveyor for Bureau Veritas in which the steamer is classed, and Capt. J. S. Gibbs, of Seattle, representing the underwriters of the cargo, as well as representatives of the owners.

The damage was by no means as great as was anticipated. It seems that the Vadso drove in between two lines of boulders and was held for the vessel will be hurriedly repaired. The injuries were sustained from some loose boulders that broke through the plates.

The position in which she lay was quite exposed, so much so that Capt. Johnston ordered the bulk of his crew from the vessel, only he and a boat's crew remained. The work of repairing the vessel will be hurried and she will resume her regular sailings to northern British Columbia ports about the end of February.

OPIUM SMUGGLED FROM VICTORIA IS SEIZED

Many Tins Found Hidden on Top of Donkey Boiler on Steamer City of Puebla

The steamer City of Puebla, which leaves San Francisco today for this port and is due on Sunday was searched on arrival at the Golden Gate from this port on Tuesday. A despatch from San Francisco says: "The customs officials of this port have for some time suspected the existence of a ring of opium smugglers operating on steamships running between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco."

"Startling confirmation of this suspicion was obtained when the custom house searchers found 220 five-tael tins of contraband opium stowed away on top of the donkey boiler of the steamship City of Puebla. "Opium can be bought in Victoria for about \$8 a pound. Duty paid it sells at the Bay city for about \$14 a pound. In the tins found were about 100 pounds of the drug.

"The duty on the opium seized would amount to about \$600 and the capture is one of the largest made at this port in years."

SAKKARAH DAMAGED

Kosmos Liner Injured at La Union Is Repaired and Proceeds—Cargo Safe

The German steamer Sakkarah, of the Kosmos line, Capt. Von Koppe, which left the Sound January 2, homeward bound to Hamburg via Central and South American ports, sustained some damage at La Union, according to a special despatch received yesterday morning from San Salvador. The cargo, some of which was from British Columbia, is reported undamaged. The steamer has effected repairs and will proceed.

COASTING REGULATIONS

Marine Journal Says Privilege Given U. S. Steamers Is "Illegal and Ultra Vires"

With regard to the recent despatch from Ottawa regarding the restriction of the Canadian coasting service to British registers after next year, when the privilege held by Norwegian and other foreign craft of coasting in Canadian waters will be withdrawn, the Pacific Marine Review comments:

The subjoined telegram will doubtless be welcomed by British steamship owners. We anticipate the result will be the transfer of a number of Swedish and Norwegian steamers to the British register, for although the C. P. R. and other Canadian owners have added largely to their fleet within the last ten years, it is frequently a Swedish or Norwegian register that threatens to embarrass the bulk cargo trades between southern and northern British Columbia ports. British owners will hesitate to despatch small steamers of the type suitable, 2,500 and 3,000 tons D. W. to such a distant and restricted service. As frequently expressed by the Canadian coasting law, the nations named receive Canadian coasting privileges "virtute," a Dominion statute authorizing their extension, by order in council, to nations granting equal privileges to Canadian vessels, in the cases recited an empty honor as far as Canadian vessels are concerned. The continued suspension of the Canadian coasting law, in favor of vessels of the United States carrying cargo between British Columbia ports and ports in the Canadian Yukon via Skagway and White Pass route, is, we should infer, illegal and ultra vires, inasmuch as by express statute Canadian coasting privileges can only be granted to nations who grant equal privileges to Canadian vessels.

GOVERNMENT WANTS TREMONT AND SHAWMUT

United States May Buy Big Oriental Liners For Service to the Panama Canal Zone

Arrangements are going forward for the sale of the steamers Tremont and Shawmut, two of the largest vessels running into this port, to the United States government by the Boston Steamship company. A Washington despatch says: "Senator Henry C. Lodge, Massachusetts, has introduced a bill into the Senate appropriating \$1,600,000 for the purchase of two steamships for the use of the isthmian canal commission for the transportation of supplies. It is understood the bill was presented at the request of the leading officers of the Boston Steamship company, who reside in Boston, and the commission intended to permit the commission to buy the Shawmut and the Tremont.

The Tremont passed out yesterday from Seattle for Yokohama and the Shawmut is now in far eastern waters, being due at Moji yesterday outward bound to Manila. Both have been for sale for the last year. They were offered to several steamship concerns, but the price asked was considered too high.

The steamer Chippewa when she arrives from the Sound this afternoon will be in command of a new master, Capt. Clancy, formerly of the steamer Ramona, of the Seattle-Vancouver route, having taken the post vacated by Capt. Carter when the recent strike of masters and mates began on Puget Sound. Capt. McAlpine has been transferred from the Whatcom, recently tied up, to the Iroquois.

The tug Bute has just taken a cargo of claims to Bellingham from Sidney, B. C., for the Nooksack Valley Cannery company, the cargo, partly of canned claims and partly claims in shell, was loaded in the hull of the new tug which Capt. Beruist, of the Bute, is building.

Weak Little Boys

may become fine strong men. Some of the strong men of today were sickly boys years ago. Many of them received

Scott's Emulsion

at their mother's knee. This had a power in it that changed them from weak, delicate boys into strong, robust boys.

It has the same power to-day. Boys and girls who are pale and weak get food and energy out of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It makes children grow. . . . All Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

TUG ERIN WRECKED IN SEYMOUR INLET

Struck Rock on Sunday, Turned Over And Went Down. Tug Bermuda Goes to Raise Vessel

J. S. Emerson's tug Erin sank last Sunday at Saltgate Island, Seymour Inlet, and her crew, who put off in a small boat, were picked up by the fishing steamer Flamingo, and brought to Vancouver Wednesday night. Capt. George Marchant and the mate stayed by the scene of the wreck. The tug was going after a boom of logs, and at 7 o'clock in the morning while steaming through a narrow channel of Seymour Inlet, which opens onto Queen Charlotte Sound, she ran on a rock while steaming at quarter speed. The falling tide left her in a dangerous position, from which she slipped, turning turtle, and sank.

The vessel is lying on her side partly submerged, and in a comparatively sheltered position, her hull apparently having suffered no serious damage. The tug Bermuda left Vancouver yesterday morning for the scene of the wreck with a scow and wrecking pump to raise the tug. The Erin was formerly the American tug Sarah M. Renton which was brought over to this side of the line and her register changed. She had just had a new boiler installed.

Capt. Marchant, who was in command, is one of the pioneer captains on the coast, having commanded the old steamer Beaver. He stayed by the scene of the wreck and sent off five of the crew in one of the boats for aid. They were picked up on Tuesday night in Queen Charlotte Sound by the Flamingo, Capt. Dawe, southbound, and landed in Vancouver Wednesday night.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

Opinion That Union Steamship Company and C. P. R. May Combine in Joint Line

In the course of an article on the "All-Red Route," the Pacific Marine Review says: "While the role of a prophet is a dangerous one, we venture to predict that the final resolution of the Vancouver-New Zealand-Australia passenger service will be as follows: The Canadian Pacific Railway company, when it has placed its new steamers in the trans-Pacific service, will assign two of its Empress steamers at present running in that trade, to the Australian-New Zealand service in conjunction with the steamers of the Union Steamship company, and the New Zealand and Australian coasts. It is, therefore, improbable that both companies would maintain an independent service, but far more likely that they will unite upon a joint bi-monthly service running the C. P. R. Empress ships at a sea speed not to exceed 16, probably 15 knots."

SEALERS' BUSY DAY

Schooner Allie I. Algar Ready for Sea, But Hunters Were Mostly Astray

The schooner Allie I. Algar, Capt. A. B. Whidden, is anchored in James bay with her flag up, provisions and supplies on board, and all ready to start on her sealing cruise, likely to last for eight or ten months. The schooner was moved from the upper harbor yesterday morning and was ready to proceed when it was found that some of the crew were missing. Capt. Whidden and others started off to round up the missing ones. All day the work proceeded and when night came it was far from complete. As one man was introduced on board another disappeared. The vessel lay conveniently close to shore and despite the chilliness of the water the hardy sealers considered a plunge overboard and swim shoreward as a passing enjoyment. With clothing ringing wet they went again to where the hunters were, and the street friends hung over the Johnson street wharf until the pursuers found them and again placed them on board. It is expected the round-up will be completed this morning and the schooner will get to sea.

Capt. J. Smith, of Everett, has invented an instrument which he calls an instantaneous course finder for aiding navigators. It has two arms, a stationary one which is laid on the chart pointing in the direction the vessel is following. The other arm is then placed at the point where the vessel is destined to go and immediately on the wheel at the juncture of the finder is shown the exact course to be followed. In case the mariner desires to make a port in the opposite direction, he is able to find his course by turning the instrument over and using the opposite side in the same way. The finder does its work instantly and with perfect accuracy.

The Northwestern Steamship company must pay Sam Atkinson \$300 as damages for his loss of a private stationery one which is laid on the chart pointing in the direction the vessel is following. The other arm is then placed at the point where the vessel is destined to go and immediately on the wheel at the juncture of the finder is shown the exact course to be followed. In case the mariner desires to make a port in the opposite direction, he is able to find his course by turning the instrument over and using the opposite side in the same way. The finder does its work instantly and with perfect accuracy.

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Atlantic Steamships

of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN EASTBOUND RATES.

SECOND CLASS	
Empress of Britain.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$33.75
Empress of Ireland.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$31.25
Lake Erie.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$30.00
Lake Champlain.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$17.50
Lake Manitoba.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25
THIRD CLASS	
Empress of Britain.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$17.50
Empress of Ireland.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25
Lake Erie.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25
Lake Champlain.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25
Lake Manitoba.....	St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25

For Sailing Dates and Berthing Accommodations, write or call on

GEO. L. COURTNEY Agent Atlantic S.S. Lines 1102 Government Street

The Boscowitz Steamship Co.

Will dispatch their steamer for Northern B. C. ports as follows:
S.S. Venture, January 22nd, making a special call at Bella Coola.

JOHN BARNESLEY & COMPANY, 115 GOVT. ST.

Catarrh

To prove unquestionably, and beyond any doubt, that Catarrh of the nose and throat can be cured, I am furnishing patients through druggists, small free Trial Boxes of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. I do this because I am so certain that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring actual substantial help. Nothing certainly, is so convincing as a physical test of any article of real genuine merit. But the article must possess true merit, else the test will condemn, rather than advance it. Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure is a snow white, healing antiseptic balm, put up in beautiful nickel capped glass jars at 50c. Such soothing agents as Oil of Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., are incorporated into a creamy cream like Petroleum, imported by Dr. Shoop from Europe. If Catarrh of the nose and throat has extended to the stomach, then by all means also use internally, Dr. Shoop's Restorative. For uncomplicated catarrh only of the nose and throat nothing else, however, need be used but

For further information apply to
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
Vancouver, B. C.

Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure

CYRUS H. BOWES.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR BARGAINS

SKIRTS worth 50c for . . . 75c
Worth \$1.00 for . . . 1.00
Worth \$1.25 for . . . 1.00
Worth \$1.50 for . . . 1.10
Worth \$2.00 for . . . 1.50

NIGHT GOWNS
Worth \$1.00 for . . . 75c
Worth \$1.25 for . . . 1.00
Worth \$1.50 for . . . 1.10

DRAWERS greatly underpriced.
50c, 40c, 35c, 30c and . . . 25c

CORSET COVERS. Big line reduced marvellously; great bargains at . . . 25c

COME AND SEE.

WESCOTT BROS.

QUALITY HOUSE
YATES STREET

SEATTLE ROUTE

Seattle-Townsend-Victoria Route.
S. S. CHIPPewa leaves Wharf St. Dock (behind Postoffice), daily except Thursday, at 4.30 p.m., for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving Seattle about 9.30 p.m. Returning leaves Seattle 8.30 a.m. daily except Thursday, arriving Victoria about 1.30 p.m.

TICKET AGENTS
JAS. MCARTHUR, Wharf Street, Office phone 1451
N. P. Ry., Yates and Government Sts.
G. N. Ry., 75 Government Street.

UNION S.S. COMPANY OF B. C. LTD.

Steamers "CAPILANO" and "CO. QUIXAM" for all Northern British Columbia ports, Feb. 1, 10, 20, from Vancouver, calling at Victoria if required. The public is respectfully informed that the steamer "CAMOSUN" will be off the run during February for annual overhaul and repairs.
S.S. "CAMOSUN" will resume her run March 1, calling at Victoria every trip.
(OFFICE 53 WHARF ST., PHONE 1164)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaves Victoria 7.30 p.m.
S. S. City of Puebla or Umaltia, February 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.

FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO ALSO TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND.
Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R. Leave Seattle at 9 p. m., S. S. City of Seattle, Jan. 23.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico, and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES—1222 Government and 61 Wharf street. R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

112 Market St., San Francisco.

YOU MUST EAT
to work. "Clark's Pork and Beans" combine flavor, economy and the greatest amount of nourishment. Three flavors: Plain, or with Chili or Tomato Sauce.

AMENDMENTS TO ELECTION LAW

Attorney General Introduces Bill Consolidating Municipal Elections Act

REMOVES THE AMBIGUITY

Definition of the Term Householder Is Given—Tells Who May Vote

A bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to elections and elections in municipalities was introduced by Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, at yesterday's session of the legislature and read a first time.

The main object is designed to remove the ambiguities which exist at present in the law and which have been responsible for constantly recurring litigation. The experience in this city at recent municipal elections has had not a little to do with the decision of the attorney-general.

The bill has been the subject of a good deal of trouble and thought on the part of the attorney-general. It, amongst other details, defines the term "householder," which was one of the vexed points in connection with the local elections.

The definition is as follows: "Householder" shall extend to and include any person of the full age of twenty-one years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding-house, or any portion of a dwelling-house, tenement, hotel or boarding-house, and who shall, unless exempted by the provisions of the proviso at the end of sub-section (117) of section 59 of chapter 32 of the Statutes of 1906, being the "Municipal Elections Act," have paid directly to the municipality all rates, taxes or assessments, which are not chargeable on land, or not less than two dollars, due to the municipality for the current year, other than water rates or taxes or license fees for dogs.

Elections are defined as follows: 4. Any person being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and a freholder, homesteader or pre-emptor within the boundaries of the municipality, and who has resided within the boundaries of such municipality for one year immediately preceding the date of the incorporation of the municipality, shall be entitled to vote at the first municipal election.

5. After the first municipal election, all persons who are fully and properly qualified under this act to vote for aldermen or councillors shall be entitled in city municipalities to vote at municipal elections for mayor, and in township or district municipalities for a mayor, but it shall not be lawful for any person to vote for a mayor or reeve at more than one polling place or ward within a municipality at one and the same election.

6. After the first municipal election the following persons shall be entitled to vote for any person who is duly nominated as a candidate for any elective office at any election in city municipalities: Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, who is the owner of real estate of the assessed value of not less than one hundred dollars, or who is the representative, being a resident British subject duly authorized by the directors of an incorporated company, which is the assessed owner of lands, or of improvements of lands, situated within the municipality, or who is the holder of a trade licence, the annual fee of which is not less than five dollars, or who is a householder, shall be entitled to have his or her name entered on the voters' list of the municipality; provided, however, that in the case of a holder of a trade licence or in the case of a householder, he or she shall, during the month of October, in each year, make and cause to be delivered to the clerk of the municipality a statutory declaration, made and subscribed before a justice of the peace or judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, commissioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court, justice of the peace or notary public, above.

10. After the first municipal election the following persons shall be entitled to vote for any person who is duly nominated as a candidate for any elective office at any election in township or district municipality:

Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to have his or her name entered on the voters' list: 1. Who is the assessed owner of lands or improvements of not less than one hundred dollars, or who is the assessed occupier of lands or improvements of not less than two hundred dollars in value and situate within the municipality;

In case both the owner and the occupant of any lands or improvements be assessed severally and not jointly, then, both shall be deemed assessed within the meaning of this act:

Where lands or improvements are owned or occupied jointly, by two or more persons, and are assessed at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, then each shall be deemed assessed within this act, despite the fact that they shall be deemed assessed severally.

(2) Who is a resident of and carries on business and is the holder of a trade licence in the municipality, the annual fee for which is not less than five dollars; or

(3) Who is a householder within the municipality: Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote unless a householder qualification, for shall his or her name be included in the annual voters' list of a municipality, unless he or she shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, enter with the assessor or clerk of the municipality his or her name as a voter and shall make and cause to be delivered to the assessor or clerk of the municipal council, at the same time a statutory declaration made and subscribed before a justice of the peace or judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, justice of the peace or notary public, or clerk of the municipality.

11. A resident owner of real estate, a holder of a trade licence, and a householder shall, where a municipality is divided into wards, be en-

tered on the voters' list for the ward in which he is a resident; a non-resident owner of real estate shall, where a municipality is divided into wards, be entered on the voters' list for the ward in which he or she has the largest amount of property in value according to the assessment roll. No person shall be entitled to have his or her name twice entered on the annual voters' list as a voter in a municipality; and it shall be unlawful to twice enter the name of any person on the voters' list for any one year as a voter.

12. The council of any district or township municipality may by by-law provide that electors otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote, notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments chargeable on land due or payable by such electors to the municipality.

13. In case the owner and occupier of any land or improvements being different persons are both assessed therefor, both shall be deemed assessed within this act, but only the owner of the land assessed shall be entitled to vote upon any by-law for raising money upon the credit of the municipality, or upon any other by-law to which the assent of the electors is necessary.

14. No Chinese, Japanese, or Indians shall be entitled to vote at any municipal election for the election of a mayor, reeve, alderman or councillor.

15. In city municipalities the list of voters for the next current year shall be prepared by the clerk to the council of the municipality, and shall be closed at five o'clock in the afternoon of the thirtieth day of November in each year (if the thirtieth day of November shall be Sunday, then on the Monday following):

TREASURER REPORTS ON CITY'S FINANCES

Past Year's Financial Record Has Been Compiled—Interesting Figures

City Treasurer Charles Kent has completed his annual statement of the financial operations of the city for the year ended December 31, 1907. It is a voluminous affair and treats fully of the city's position from the standpoint of the treasurer's office. The expenditures and receipts for the year are given below:

EXPENDITURE.
January 1 to December 31, 1907—
City Debt \$149,032.91
Interest from investment of sinking funds 17,967.12
Municipal council 20,339.05
Civic salaries 61,924.47
Water works 5,321.67
Police 5,321.67
Fire Department 38,606.03
Library 4,852.04
Public Market 640.70
Sewerage (Water Rate) 2,500.00
Home for aged and infirm 4,852.04
Building and Survey 4,852.04
Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks 5,461.01
Permanent Sidewalks 6,405.03
Miscellaneous Expenditure: Election Expenses 1,808.62
Advertising 6,016.11
Stationery 1,445.70
Postage 584.60
Telephone service 1,781.83
Telegrams and n d 256.12
Messenger Serv. 953.55
Fuel and Light 953.55
Hicks Express 641.95
Fire Insurance 15,061.77
Legal Expenses 131.02
Refunds 1,911.45
Charitable A i d 1,911.45
Aged and Infirm 1,911.45
Women 1,911.45
Secret Service 137.50
Celebration, Victoria Day 2,181.31
Commission on Collections 332.67
Tax Sale Costs 223.60
Victoria West Arbitration 116.95
Special Grants 875.00
Grant to Tourist Association 7,500.00
Band Concerts 504.00
Miscellaneous not detailed 2,343.31
Education 46,688.43
Board of Health 80,024.43
North Park By-law 20,252.49
Sewers Loan Guarantee By-law 1905 995.00
Deposit Accounts By-law, \$5,000.00 5,000.00
Broad Street Assessment Relief By-law 475.00
Special Funds 595.25
Sewers Rental and Sewers Tax Fund 16,805.87
Electric Light Fund By-law 1905 117.83
Douglas Street Extension Loan By-law 5,793.59
Sewers Loan Guarantee By-law 1905 40,359.90
Water Works Loan By-law \$17,000.00 10,620.10
Land Purchase and Loan By-law 9,172.56
School Purposes Loan By-law 8,514.20
Sewerage Loan Guarantee By-law 1907 21,215.05
Water Works Loan By-law \$8,600.00 8,021.10

120,620.20

Local Improvements, Working Account

Advances Repaid 33,501.51

Expenditure on local works of Local Improvement 90,623.48

124,124.99

Local Improvements, Assessment

Paid Interest on Local Improvement Debentures 8,660.10

Total \$839,145.13

C. L. KENT, Treasurer.

Certified Correct, JAS. L. RAYMUI, Auditor.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C., 15th Jan., 1908.

RECEIPTS.

1st January to 31st December, 1907.

Cash, Jan. 1, 1907, \$ 81.22

Bank of B. N. A., Jan. 1, 1907, \$ 1,798.42

Land and improvement tax, general rate, \$ 104,754.09

Land and improvement tax, special rate, \$ 177,844.35

Land and improvement tax, special rate, \$ 14,813.27

Interest on overdrafts 1,725.29

Tax sale costs 132.50

Tax sale costs 72.54

Dog tax 4.83

Taxes paid twice 339.20

Cemetery fees 4,839.25

Dog tax 1,139.00

Fire Ins. Co. tax 9,652.50

Liquor licenses 24,450.00

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Permanent side fees	970.05
Police court fines	1,204.89
Police court fees	3,372.60
Pound fees	557.55
Road tax	4,526.00
Water rates and rents	80,763.05
Miscellaneous receipts	1,971.10
Government grant	32,928.35
Special rate	58,259.77
Approaches, n d	590.42
Driveways, etc.	975.00
Deposit account	975.00
Interest on investment sinking funds	17,967.12
Heywood ave. imp.	741.72
Board of Health, refund	77.00
Cemetery: Anglican and R. C. churches and Govt. B. C.	2,384.29
Home for Aged and Infirm, refund	238.45
Library	131.00
Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks, refund	183.00
Water works, refund	414.02
Water Works Loan By-law	5,000.00
North Park By-law	2,087.50
Broad St. Assessment Relief By-law	145.10
Total	575,428.07

SPECIAL FUNDS	
Sewers and rental tax fund	\$ 21,215.01
Electric Lighting By-law, 1907	117.83
Douglas St. Extension Loan By-law	5,634.11
School Purposes Loan By-law	39,754.89
Water Works Loan By-law	10,540.79
Land Purchase and Loan By-law	9,016.77
School Purposes Loan By-law	24,500.00
Sewer Loan By-law, 1907	50,000.00
Water Works Loan By-law	8,006.00
Interest on deposits	1,508.40
Total	170,237.80
Total	\$ 745,765.87

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS, WORKING ACCOUNT

Balance 1st Jan., 1907	\$ 11,956.64
Advances	135,721.26
Approaches	600.94
Completed Paym'ts.	1,983.59
Work done	36.30
Proceeds of Debentures	28,757.98
Int. on deposits	1,662.90
Total	180,769.61

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS, ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT

Balance 1st Jan., 1907	\$ 53,669.95
Assessments	18,570.94
Completed Paym'ts.	8,849.95
Int. on deposits	2,145.54
Total	\$ 83,236.38

C. L. KENT, Treasurer.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C., 15th Jan., 1908.

Certified Correct, JAS. L. RAYMUI, Auditor.

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WANTS IMMUNITY FOR MEMBERS OF UNIONS

Object of Bill Introduced Into House Yesterday by Socialist Member

To prevent discrimination against the members of trade unions and to prevent employers taking steps to find out whether the men they employ are members of trade unions, are the objects of a bill which was introduced at yesterday's session of the legislature and given its first reading yesterday.

The bill enacts as follows:

1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation or any one acting on their behalf to make or enter into any agreement either oral or written by the terms of which any employee of such person, firm or corporation, or any persons about to enter the employ of such person, firm or corporation, as a condition for continuing or obtaining such employment shall promise or agree not to become or cease to continue to be a member of any labor organization or trade union.

2. It shall be unlawful for any employer or employers of labor, or any person acting on their behalf, to ask any person seeking employment, or any person already employed, by such employer or employers any question or questions that would divulge or tend to divulge as to whether such employee or prospective employee was or was not a member of a labor organization.

3. Any employer or employers of labor or any person acting on their behalf who contravenes the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

A Statesman's Refreshment.

Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, in his interesting book entitled "Fifteen Years in Parliament," relates an amusing story about Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. "It was my duty as secretary," says Mr. Boscawen, "to see that Sir Michael had his port on budget days, and as a rule, he brought down some of his own in a flask. On one occasion he forgot it and I procured him some at the refreshment bar—a light wine from the wood of a tawny hue. It happened that there had been a considerable increase in the consumption of rum during the past year, and Sir Michael, after giving the figures, turned to the house and said 'Who drinks rum?' and immediately took a drink of his tawny port. The House was convulsed with laughter, most members believing he was drinking rum himself."—London Tit-Bits.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.		
From the Orient.		
Vessel.	From.	Due.
Empress of India	Feb. 3
Kaga Maru	Feb. 6
Ning Chow	Feb. 19
Tosa Maru	Feb. 20
Monteagle	Feb. 22
From Australia.		
Orlana	Feb. 3
Aorangi	Feb. 12
From Mexico.		
Georgia	Feb. 20
From Liverpool.		
Ning Chow	Dec. 5
Antiochus	Jan. 4
From Skagway.		
Princess May	Feb. 3
Northern British Columbia route.		
Queen City	Feb. 3
Amur	Feb. 10
From West Coast.		
Tees	Feb. 4
From San Francisco.		
City of Puebla	Feb. 2
Umatilla	Feb. 9
City of Puebla	Feb. 16
Umatilla	Feb. 23

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

FARMS AND ACREAGE

\$4,500—10 acres Gordon Head, 11 fruit land, 3 acres in straw-berries and other small fruits 4 roomed house, only 6 miles from Victoria.

\$4,200—Cowichan district, 50 acres, 18 to 20 acres cultivated and fenced, good running stream all the year round; some excellent fruit land.

\$5,250—Colwood, 90 acres, 16 acres cultivated and fenced, new 4 roomed house, barns, stables, etc., young orchard and small fruits of all descriptions, live stock, etc.

\$1,000—Westholme, 38 acres on Chemalvus river, 2 miles from station, large water frontage, good land, will grow anything, small house.

\$90 per acre—Elk lake, 50 acres of rich fruit land, lightly timbered and easily cleared, running stream all the year round, 9 miles from Victoria.

\$20 per acre and upwards—Salt Spring Island, large acreage with improvements, on the water front of Vesuvius bay, will subdivide to suit.

\$5,000—Gallano Island, 282 acres, small portion cleared, 9 roomed house, barn, good bearing orchard, all good land, a large portion easily cleared, some excellent timber; can also purchase live stock.

\$1,000—Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land, large portion good, with cedar swamp.

\$150 per acre—10 acres water frontage, close to Victoria. Terms. Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.

\$12,500—Somenos, 200 acres on railway, close to station, 60 acres cultivated, 10 acres slashed, balance all good land, 6 roomed house, large barn, stables, etc., good stock farm.

\$5.00 per acre—Texada Island, 2,200 acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, very large water frontage.

Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.

HOUSES AND LOTS

\$7,350—Two dwellings, James Bay, with two full sized lots, very conveniently located. Cheap in order to close an estate. Terms. Will sell separately.

Three Lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.

\$1,300—Cottage and 2 lots, each 50 x 140. A bargain.

\$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$500 cash required.

\$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750.

\$3,000—7-roomed modern dwelling on Quebec street. Easy terms.

\$4,000—Large corner lot on Dallas Road, with two cottages.

\$2,000—Douglas Gardens—Choice lot, facing south, 56x153, front and back entrance.

BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.

5 lots in the Fairfield Estate, large size, three of them corners, \$2,000 for all—or can be bought separately on terms.

\$800—Will purchase a water lot, in James Bay on car line. Terms.

For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

Just Completed and Ready for Occupation

Fairfield Road, near Cook Street.

New Bungalow, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, scullery, bath, 3 bedrooms, basement, all modern conveniences. Large lot, excellent soil. Easy terms of purchase. (No. 1293.)

Work Street, between Bay Street and Queen's Avenue

New Bungalow of 6 rooms, bath, pantry, and basement. All modern conveniences. Cement foundation. Very modest price and on terms to suit. (No. 1274.)

Hilda St. (at rear of Fairfield Rd., near Cook St.), with Southern aspect.

New bungalow, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, 4 bedrooms, bath, all modern conveniences, piped for hot air furnace. Concrete foundation. Lot 60 ft. x 118 ft, excellent black soil. At reduced price, and \$1,000 in cash starts it. (No. 1012.)

Carberry Gardens

Large nine-room house, containing large reception hall, parlor, dining-room, small sewing room, kitchen, scullery and pantry downstairs. Four large bedrooms, bath-room and linen closets upstairs. Large lot and a few fruit trees. Excellent location. Price \$5,500.00. Terms.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written. Stores and Dwellings to Let.

Phone 1076

30 BROAD STREET

P. O. Box 428

SAANICH ROAD

5.10 ACRES

Within Four Miles

All Meadow and suitable for Strawberries and Market Garden

PRICE \$1500

\$500 DOWN

PEMBERTON & SON

625 FORT STREET

Established 1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone 86

41 Government Street

James Bay

Six Roomed Cottage

With nearly half an acre of splendid garden land for only

\$4,200

\$1,000 cash and balance by monthly instalments of \$20 with 6 per cent. interest.

James Bay

Six Roomed House

Two story, sewer connection, electric light, lot 45 x 120

\$2,100

VERY EASY TERMS.

Our office has been established for more than fifty years. Consult with us before investing. For further particulars call upon

A. W. BRIDGMAN, 41 Govt. St.

Balance Easy

\$1,000 Cash

Balance Easy

Will buy a six room cottage in excellent condition, situated in a good neighbourhood. The rooms are large and well lighted, and the house contains bath, sewer and electric light. The lot is extra large with an alley at the back and there is a large stable, nearly new and in good repair. The purchase price is \$2,600, balance over \$1,000 can be paid off in monthly instalments to suit purchaser. If you are looking for a bargain in the "house line," close to the centre of the city, here is your chance to obtain what you want.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

2, VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan

Fire Insurance Written

A Home In the Park

Eight roomed, two story house, just completed, thoroughly well built, modern in every respect, well and artistically finished throughout, the very best that good material and skilled workmanship are able to produce; unquestionably commanding one of, if not the grandest view obtainable in the city. Three quarters of a mile from the Post Office. If you are looking for a delightful home this proposition is well worth looking into. **\$5,700**

'Phone 1092

BOND & CLARK

P.O. Box 336

614 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

GET IN THE PROCESSION TO ROCKLAND PARK

GOOD ACTIVITY IS SHOWN. WE WILL TAKE YOU OUT TO INSPECT PROPERTY ANY TIME CONVENIENT TO YOU,

TERMS:

We will sell for one-fifth cash and the balance extending over two years in equal payments, payable either monthly, quarterly or half-yearly with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. If you are ill bring your doctor's certificate and we will give you a three months' extension. If the purchaser of two or more lots dies at any time before completion of his payments, we will give his estate a clear deed for one-half of the property he has purchased and return all moneys paid on the balance of the property with 6 per cent interest. Thus if a person has bought two lots and only made one payment, his

Work Has Already Commenced on improving this Property

administrators get one clear lot for nothing except merely the payment made, and besides the money paid on the other lot refunded, thereby releasing the estate from obligations, increasing its assets and providing some ready money. The same also applies to the purchase of four, six, or any number of lots up to a dozen. Increases from list prices will always be advertised before they go into effect.

THE PRICE OF LOTS vary from \$350 to \$500 according to location, but gradual increase of prices are anticipated according to demand.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

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VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

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POST OFFICE BOX 787

C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

How Do You Value Your Time?

Is 5 minutes of your time worth more than \$100?
If so, do not inquire about our property.
But if only an even hundred, we can interest you in some lots.

A limited number, \$10 cash, balance \$10 per month.
How would \$8,500 catch you for a residence, it is a beauty. Easy terms.
Own your home. Two-story house, good location, \$2,200. Easy terms.

Here is a chance to get into business and have a home for a little money. Ginger-beer business, factory, stock, one horse, two wagons, harness, etc. House, furniture and all, ready to step into. Immediate possession given. \$2,500 cash and it is yours.

Drying business, fine horses, wagons, harness, fine barn, a modern house and a large lot, at a bargain. Inquire about this, it is a money-maker.

Provincial Managers for LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Best of contracts arranged with parties who can get business. One travelling superintendent wanted.

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

Farm to Rent

On Sooke Harbor, at the mouth of Sooke River. About 250 acres. part clear, fine run for stock. Large house and barns. Nominal rent to suitable person.

The largest list of farms and fruit lands on Vancouver Island for sale. Call and inspect list at our office.

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

"Bayswater" Sub-Division, Shoal Bay, Victoria B. C.

Block "A"		Block "A"	
Lot 1	\$1,500.00	Lot 17	850.00
Lot 2	1,400.00	Lot 18	900.00
Lot 3	1,400.00	Lots 19 to 25	700.00
Lot 4	1,300.00	Lot 26	800.00
Block "B"		Block "B"	
Lot 5	1,400.00	Lot 1	\$1,000.00
Lot 6	1,000.00	Lots 2 and 3	900.00
Lots 7 to 13	850.00	Lot 4	850.00
Lot 14	1,000.00	Lot 5	900.00
Lot 15	900.00	Lots 6 to 13	850.00
Lot 16	900.00	Lots 14 to 21	600.00

Terms: One-third cash, balance in two annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent, 5 per cent discount for cash.

Lots in Block "A" contain within a fraction of half an acre.

Lots in Block "B" contain something over one-third of an acre. We will also sell either Block "A" or "B" as a whole at a reasonable discount from these prices.

For further particulars apply to

The Hugo Ross Realty Co.

Limited, 570 Yates Street

PHONE 1400

Opposite Bank B. N. A.

PHONE 1400

Simple Addition

\$ 100	Cost of House	\$2,600
\$ 400	Cost of Lot	\$ 800
\$1,500	Builder's Profits	\$ 600
\$1,200		\$4,000
\$3,200	Less Reduction for Immediate Sale	\$ 800
		\$3,200

The above price is for a new 6-room, strictly modern house. Electric light; water, modern offices, and a large lot, 50x143, all for \$3,200. \$100 down, \$400 in one month. Mortgage of \$1,500 to be assumed, and balance \$1,200, may be paid in monthly rental payments of \$30.

LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1246

OAK BAY

ACREAGE AND LOTS

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links, beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service

For particulars apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

BELLOT STREET; Seven Room Cottage Modern, good garden \$3,000

LARGE MODERN Boarding House and 3 lots, well situated, near in, easy terms \$8,000

For Sale the Good Will and Furniture of a First Class Modern Up-to-date Hotel. For Particulars Apply to

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

Money to Loan

Phone 697

Wanted
TIMBER
To Purchase

731 Fort Street

TO RENT FURNISHED
Modern 9-roomed house, beautiful view. Present occupants will retain part or share expenses.

A SNAP
7-roomed house, 2 lots, barn and chicken house, in a good locality. The house is new and well finished. Price, on easy terms, \$2,600
Several new houses from \$3,500 to \$6,000

HOWARD POTTS

Wanted

TIMBER
To Sell

Phone 1192

WATER FRONT JAMES BAY

We have for sale an 8-roomed residence with all modern conveniences, situate on the inner harbor. The price for the whole is a fair value for the lot only—and there is no better investment on the market.

For Particulars Apply to

MATSON & COLES

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65

23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167

200 Acres Timber and Farming Land

Old Crown Granted. Part cash.
Price for quick sale \$4,500

5,600,000 feet fine fir timber and 35 acres of bottom land, almost all cleared. Eight miles from Duncan and one mile from Cowichan river. The timber will pay for land and all, leaving land clear. Can farm in summer and log in winter. Call and let us tell you the rest.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH 106 Government St.



Here is a Bargain

Queen's Avenue

NEW BUNGALOW—PRICE \$2,700

Six rooms, one block-and-a-half from street car, close in. Concrete walk, full basement, enamel bath, basins, etc. Easy Terms.
Price only \$2,700

National Finance Company, Limited

P.O. Box 275

1206 Government St.

Phone 1363

Mainland News

ENCOURAGING FIND AT LIGHTNING CREEK

Rich Channel is Again Located
—Good Year For Old
Cariboo

Cottonwood, B. C., Jan. 25.—The highly auriferous channel of Lightning creek, lost some years ago, has been located, and indicates another rich yield of the yellow metal.

James Thompson, Harry Edens and Alex. Dow are the fortunate finders, and their claim is on the south bank of the creek, opposite the rear of the Lightning hotel in the town of Van Winkle, or Stanley, as most people still call it.

"Forty-ounce ground" is the claim they make at present, and the fact that they refused an offer of twenty thousand dollars a short time ago, would seem to substantiate their assertions as to the richness of their find.

This will no doubt hasten a renewal of operations at La Fontaine, also situated on Lightning creek, two miles away from the new discovery, where work has been suspended since last April.

Everything now points to greatly increased activity the coming season throughout the district, as, from a thoroughly reliable source, the information comes that several eastern capitalists are now on their way here to negotiate for three very promising locations to be opened up and energetically worked.

Rose-colored optimism, peculiarly the possession of the gold miner, has assumed a ruddier tinge, and every-thing confidently looks forward to a banner year in work and production for Old Cariboo.

SILVER-LEAD MINES

One Being Steadily Shipped to Smelters
From Properties in Several
Districts

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 30.—Despite the somewhat discouraging price of the lead market, shipping is going on freely from all over the silver-lead districts.

Within the last couple of days shipments have been made from the Lightning Peak, a property situated in the Gold Range, 20 miles west of Arrow Lake, from the Silver Glance, situated in the heart of the Slokan; from the Arlington at Erie and from the Emerald in Ymir. All four are silver-lead properties, the ore of the Silver Glance, however, being almost dry.

The Lightning Peak has ore of good grade. It is necessary to ramble 10 miles before it reaches a wagon road, and is still then 12 miles from the lake, whence it is shipped by boat to the railroad and thence to Trail.

The Silver Glance is near Kaslo on the Slokan line. Its ore is shipped by rail to Kaslo, by boat to Nelson and by rail to Trail. This is a property better known in earlier days. The Arlington is a steady shipper of good grade ore. The Emerald, not far away, has lesser values. Both of these have to ship by one railway to Nelson, thence by another to Trail. These instances show the difficulty and expense attendant upon the marketing of ores in the lead district.

VANCOUVER HORSE SHOW

F. M. Logan Reports Receipt of Many
Entries From Washington
and Oregon

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—F. M. Logan, manager and secretary of the Vancouver horse show, who has just returned from a trip to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland in the interests of the show, declares that horse lovers in those cities are greatly interested in the coming Vancouver event.

At Seattle he saw a number of the best horse people there, including J. D. Farrell, vice-president of the O. R. & N. Railway, who is going to send a number of horses, including his noted horse Foxcatcher, which has a jumping record of 6 feet, 8 inches. This horse is a whole show in himself, and has created a great deal of interest wherever shown. John Considine has recently returned from New York where he purchased a pair of the best horses shown at the New York horse show. These with his prize winners at the Seattle and Portland shows will also be here. A number of others from Seattle, of almost equal merit are expected. Albert Hansen, of Seattle, has donated valuable prize for the best ladies' saddle horse. C. F. White will bring up some horses.

In Tacoma, J. S. Baker, president of the Fidelity Trust company, has sent in 8 or 10 entries. A number of other entries will be sent in from Tacoma, including all the best that were shown at the Seattle horse show.

The Portland Hunt club has donated a very valuable cup. Another was also given president of the Portland Hunt club, T. S. McGrath. The Portland Hunt club members have secured two boxes and are coming to Vancouver in force. A meeting of the hunt club has been called for an early date and Portland expected to send at least a carload of horses.

Besides the entries from the United States, there will be a number of horses from Victoria, Calgary,

Danger in a Cold

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Not only pneumonia, but also the infectious diseases such as diphtheria and scarlet fever start with a cold. The cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs of these diseases. Take our advice—cure your cold while you can.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

by its remarkable cures of colds has become a staple article of trade and commerce. It is prompt, it is effective, it is reliable. Try it.

KEEPERS OF DIVES ARE ORDERED TO GO

Severe Remarks on Dens of
Vice by Magistrate of
Vancouver

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—That young girls are enticed into the restricted district in Chinatown and there made slaves to the opium habit so that they can be handled in any way, was the startling statement made by Magistrate Alexander in passing sentence upon the women who have been conducting the dens of vice in that district.

It was at a special session of the police court yesterday afternoon where the declaration was made, and it was accompanied by an ultimatum that the dens would have to cease to exist. The women were given until Monday to get out of the city, else they would have to go to jail for six months with hard labor. The girls obtained in that district were almost horrible in their degradation through the agency of the opium habit and drink.

Though 122 summonses had been issued for keepers and inmates of houses, only 68 had been served in time for the special session of the police court, which was held for the purpose of dealing with the cases. The others will come up in a day or so. A number of those served did not appear, having gone out of the city. Upwards of sixty did appear and all pleaded guilty to the charges. Six of them were aliens and were handed over to the deportation authorities to be sent out of the country. One of these must go back to France and another to Germany.

Almost every country on the face of the globe was represented amongst the accused women. There were women from Russia, Austria, Italy, India, South Africa, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany as well as almost every section of the United States.

In delivering sentence on the women, Magistrate Alexander said that the principal thing that had moved him to this action was the fact that three young girls had been taken out of these dens during the past few days. These girls had been enticed there and put under the influence of opium and thus tied down. Two of them were members of respectable families in the city, while the third was brought out from England upon the assurance that she would be given good employment. The last named girl had been working in a restaurant but was enticed to the district and kept under the influence of the drug for several days, being in that state when the officers found her. Continuing, the magistrate said:

"We have heard a good deal of the white slavery in this city, and I have come to the conclusion that these girls of vice must cease to exist. From the experience I have gathered it seems that every woman who enters such a dive—does so under the influence of opium. The craving for this drug is so great that a woman cannot break away from the life. Now, as you women know, only recently two young Vancouver girls were rescued from those dives and another girl who came from the old country with an immigration company was enticed there by a man. This district has become notorious, not only because of you women, but because of the dens who hang around—the men who are your hangers on. Messenger boys have been down there repeatedly to take messages from one house to another, and every one knows the effect that has on youngsters of that age. The result has been repeated complaints to the police, and we have come to the conclusion that henceforth these dens must cease to exist. Some of you will be deported. The rest will be given until Monday to return to your homes, and any one of you found in the city after that will be given six months' imprisonment with hard labor."

"These streets are a menace to the public and it is our determination to clean them out," he continued, referring to Canton and Shanghai alleys. "So notorious have they become that they are a disgrace to the city."

Net Mrs. Seeley
New Westminster, Jan. 30.—It was stated in error yesterday that Mrs. Robt. Seeley of this city had died in Wisconsin. It was Mrs. Seeley's mother who passed away.

New Business Block
New Westminster, Jan. 30.—Jas. Cunningham is putting in the foundations for a business block on the corner of Sixth and Carnarvon streets.

Conservatives Organize
Vancouver, Jan. 30.—M. J. Crehan was unanimously elected president of the Ward Four Conservatives at the annual meeting last night. The meeting which was held at Mr. Crehan's residence, was well attended, and there was lots of enthusiasm. The work of the past year was reviewed and the reports handed in were of an unusually gratifying order. Prospects for the ensuing year were regarded as particularly bright.

Little Girl's Injuries
Vancouver, Jan. 30.—The little daughter of Mr. James Wright, of Princess street, who was badly burned at her home on Tuesday by an explosion of fireworks, is still suffering a great deal in the hospital, though the physicians in attendance believe they will be able to save her eyesight. Mrs. Wright was in bad health at the time, and the injury to her daughter so badly upset her that she too is in the hospital today. The older daughter, who was burned in trying to extinguish the blaze, is also in the hospital.

New Type of Steam Engine
New Westminster, Jan. 30.—A new type of steam engine has been invented by Mr. George Cassidy, manager of the British Columbia Packers in this city, and for which it is claimed that double the power can be produced for the same amount of steam required for the type of engines now in use. Mr. Cassidy now has a working model of the engine which is being tested, and has aroused considerable interest among engineers here. He will commence the construction of a larger model at once, and as soon as it is finished practical tests of its efficiency will be made.

Wedding at Vancouver
Vancouver, Jan. 30.—Very pretty was a wedding which occurred last evening at the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, in which the contracting parties were Miss Harriet L. Roberts of this city, and Mr. Thomas Bambrick of Comox, Vancouver Island. The bride has been a resident of Vancouver for several years. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts of Red Rapids, New Brunswick, and a sister of T. J. Roberts of this city. The latter gave away the bride at the pleasing ceremony last evening. She looked exceedingly handsome in a gown of white net over cream tulle, with cream hats to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Emily S. Roberts, whose dress was of white tulle, trimmed with point lace, and who wore a black picture hat. Both bride and bridesmaid carried bouquets of roses and carnations. The groom was supported by Royal W. Brown. Rev. Father LeChesne performed the ceremony. A large number of the friends of the couple attended at the church. Mr. and Mrs. Bambrick left on the Owl train on a visit to Portland and Californian cities. On their return, they will live at Comox.

To Visit California
New Westminster, Jan. 30.—Sheriff T. J. Armstrong will leave next week on a tour of California.

Has Another Engagement.

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—James Regan, alias Terrible Regan, billed to box in a bout here tonight, will not fight because he was today sentenced to six months for vagrancy, being held up as a suspect. Regan recently finished a three-year term for a hold-up.

Fires at Fernie.

Fernie, B. C., Jan. 30.—Two fires occurred last night. The first was at the Club house. The brigade was called out, and soon had the fire under control. While fighting the flames at the Club house the brigade had a call from Oldtown, where a house owned by the Crown's Nest Coal company, in which some Slavs were living, had also taken fire. The fire had too much of a hold before the brigade could arrive, and the house was burned down with the house adjoining. There were four people down with fever in the burning house, and they had to be taken out quickly.

GRANBY RUMORS

General Manager Graves Speaks of Reports Concerning Purchase of Other Properties

Spokane, Jan. 30.—J. P. Graves, general manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining company, said there is nothing at present to the rumor from Boston that the Granby company is about to acquire the Dominion and British Columbia Copper companies of the Boundary, B. C. district, but he did not deny the possibility of a purchase or a consolidation later. The three properties are in the same district.

"There is nothing in that rumor," said Mr. Graves. "I have seen it, but it has no foundation as yet. It is true that our engineers have examined the properties, but they have frequently done so, and there is no significance in extending our holdings when it was to our advantage, and I will not say that we may not combine later. Whatever has been done has been for the mutual interests of the companies concerned. There may, however, be no further developments."

The Dominion and B. C. companies own extensive copper mines and smelters, but are not operating at the

APENTA

The Best Natural Purgative Water
in Bilious Attacks and
Disorders of the Liver.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.



MAGNESIA

present time. There has been some increased activity in Dominion stocks, which has been ascribed to the prospective consolidation with the Granby. The Granby is now operating eight of its nine furnaces, and the ninth is expected to be blown in shortly.

Lumber Price Cut

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—Announcement was made today that a cut of five dollars per thousand had been made in the price of all lumber for local consumption. This action was taken to bring the price in Vancouver and on the coast generally in line with the rate now charged for export.

Silver King Mine

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 30.—The Silver King is at present closed down, but it is understood that its former manager, Montague Davys, is getting to-

gether a company in London to obtain the control of the mine. The Silver King is the property which first brought Nelson into prominence. It was worked extensively until the lead was lost. This it is understood has again been located. At one time 300 men were employed.

Prof. Brander Matthews, in a lecture on theatrical conventions, told the following story:

"A little girl had dramatized a sofa pillow into a horse, and had ridden on it to her mother's knee. 'Horsy is thirsty, mamma,' she said. The mother brought a glass of water, but the little one carefully emptied it into a jardiniere before offering the glass to her pillow. 'A perturbed horse ought to drink perturbed water,' she remarked, gravely.—Harper's Weekly.



Semi-ready

Wondrous have been the changes wrought by Semi-ready tailoring in the art of men's dress.

Clothes are made from the finest fabrics, and brought to the trying-on stage, where they can be finished to measure in a few hours.

The Physique Type System of Cutting and Designing makes it possible to fit every figure of man perfectly—whether he be tall and slim, or short and stout, or of any other of the distinct types.

No man can doubt the fitting quality of the system when once he sees it and gives it a moment's thought, while every man can forejudge the suitability of the fabric to his own individual taste and expression.



Semi-ready Chesterfield Overcoats, all silk-faced, \$25.00.

Semi-ready Suits, for business wear and social functions, as high as \$50 and as low as \$18.

The "Signet of Surety" and price plainly sewn on inside pocket of every Semi-ready coat.

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. Williams & Co., 68-70 Yates St.

P. & B.

Building Paper

Water and Damp Proof

Specified by Architects as Standard of Excellence. For sale by all hardware dealers.

R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf St.
Agent

DRY CORDWOOD, STOVEWOOD AND BARK

R. DAVERNE

WOOD YARD, FORT STREET, TEL. 07
The British Columbia Collieries Co., Ltd.
The general annual meeting of the British Columbia Collieries Co., Limited, will be held in Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday the third day of February next at 8 o'clock p.m. for the election of officers and other business.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1908.
W. Y. McCARTHEE,
Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the matter of the estate of Charles William Lee, deceased, intestate and in the matter of the official administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that under an order made by the Hon. Chief Justice Hunter dated 23rd May, 1907, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars of the claim to me on or before the 21st day of February, 1908, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 21st day of January, 1908.

R. G. MONTGOMERY,
Acting Official Administrator.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET
New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

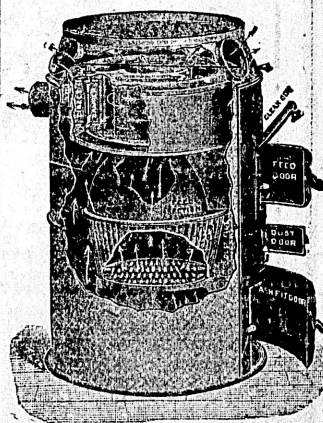
Polished Oak Mantels
All Classes of

GRATES
English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

When you want any alterations, repairs or jobbing, call or phone

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To Have Real Comfort Let Us Install a

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Stock Exchange Operations Left to the Professional Element

New York, Jan. 30.—The profound dullness of the stock market was a noticeable feature today. Outside participation was a negligible quantity. This had been true for some time, but with the abandonment of operations by the professional element, the barometer of the market became fully exposed. The professionals seemed as much indisposed to operate on one side of the market as the other.

The influences which were current in the early part of the day were unmistakably depressing in sentiment. The contingent of room traders attempted to take advantage of this by selling stock. Prices yielded with vigorous resistance, but a lively sense of the stagnation was felt by these habitual traders. The board room assumed that there was little more than their own selling to account for this. While they met no effective demand to check their operations, the supply of stocks coming out on the decline on the other hand was scanty. A position of underlying firmness was argued from this, and the professional sales were therefore covered by corresponding purchases. Such a market degenerates into a contest of wits at each other's expense amongst board members, and this soon discouraged attempts to keep up even a semblance of activity in the market.

This negative resistance to the unfavorable factors in the news help to improve speculative sentiment. The improvement had little effect in prompting active commitments, owing to the desire to await the publication of President Roosevelt's special message to congress tomorrow and observe its effect on general opinion. Abstracts of the message circulated in the stock exchange, professing to give with great particularity literal passages of the document exhibiting a strain of invective against some of the prominent interests in the corporation world, and against their actions, as well as a vigorous criticism and denunciation of the world of the stock exchange itself, which created a considerable sensation.

While the early weakness of the market due to this influence was overcome, the continued dullness was attributable to the depressive influence of the same factors. The closing of two of the smaller clearing house banks which had been unable to throw off the incubus of distrustful influence, although the original causes had been eliminated, was not a marked feature in the stock market, nor was the run precipitated on another institution for the same reasons.

The day's reduced dealings were mostly concluded before noon, and the market was in a torpid state for the latter part of the day.

Bonds regular. Total sales, par value, \$3,372,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Close, prime mercantile paper, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Sterling exchange, 487.15 to 487.20 for demand and 483.80 to 483.85 for sixty day bills. Commercial bills, 483.50. Bar silver, 55 1/2. Mexican dollars, 44.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.
New York, Jan. 30, 1908.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper .. 51	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
Am. Car. Fdy. .. 30	30 1/2	29 3/4	29 3/4
Am. Cot. Oil .. 33	33 1/2	32 3/4	32 3/4
Am. Loco. 27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Am. Smelters .. 65 1/2	66 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/2
do pf d. 91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Am. Sugar .. 112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
Anaconda .. 32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Atchafson .. 71 1/2	72 1/4	71	72 1/4
do pf d. 87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
B. and O. 87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
do pf d. 16 3/4	16 3/4	16	16 3/4
B. R. T. 150	150 1/2	150	150 1/2
C. F. and L. 18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 3/4
C. and O. 120 1/2	121 1/4	120 1/2	121 1/4
C. and G. W. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
C. M. and S. P. 112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
C. T. and T. 5	5	5	5
do pf d. 130	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
D. and R. G. 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2
do pf d. 57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Erie .. 15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
F. M. and S. pf d. 65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2
G. and O. 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2
Int. Paper .. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
L. and N. 98	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Met. St. Ry. 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2
M. S. P. S. M. 92 1/2	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
do pf d. 130	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
Mo. Pac. 41	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
N. P. 125 1/2	126 1/4	125 1/2	126 1/4
N. Y. Cent. 96 1/2	97 1/4	96 1/2	97 1/4
N. and W. 66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2
do pf d. 82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
N. Y. O. and W. 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
N. P. 112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2	113 1/4
People's Gas .. 85 1/4	85 1/4	85	85 1/4
Pr. Steel Car. 20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
Reading .. 101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Rock Island .. 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
do pf d. 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
S. P. 73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
do pf d. 111	111 1/2	110 3/4	111 1/2
S. R. 11	11	11	11
Union Pac. 122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/4	122 1/2
do pf d. 84	84	84	84
U. S. Steel 27 1/2	28 1/4	27 1/2	28 1/4
do pf d. 91 1/2	92 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/4
Wabash .. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
do pf d. 16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
West. Union .. 37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2
Total sales, 351,200 shares.			
Money on call 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.			
Time loans sixty days 4 per cent.			

BANK OF ENGLAND

Changes Shown in Weekly Statement—
Rate of Discount Remains at
Four Per Cent.

London, Jan. 30.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,049,000. Circulation decreased £4,000. Bullion increased £1,175,137. Other securities decreased £508,000. Other deposits decreased £1,229,000. Public deposits increased £2,131,000. Notes reserve increased £1,276,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 156.68 per cent, compared with 54.96 per cent last week.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson.
Chicago, Jan. 30, 1908.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—			
May .. 100 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
July .. 97 1/2	97 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Corn No. 2—			
May .. 60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/2
July .. 59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
Oats No. 2—			
May .. 50 1/2	51 1/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
July .. 44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44
Pork—			
Jan. .. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
May .. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Liverpool Wheat—			
May .. 78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2

MONTREAL STOCKS.

By Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., 519 Granville street, Vancouver.

Sellers.	Buyers.
Montreal .. 139	239
Quebec .. 139	239
Royal .. 220	220
Nova Scotia .. 275	275
Commerce .. 160	160
Twin City .. 85	85
Mont. Heat and Power .. 87 1/2	87 1/2
Ogilvie .. 115	115
Ogilvie's Bonds .. 112	112
Montreal Street Railway .. 180	179 1/2
Dominion Coal, com. 40	38 1/2
Dominion Coal, steel, com. 15 1/2	15
Nova Scotia Steel, com. 58 1/2	57 1/2

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Temporary Trading Stock.

Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Coal and Coke Co. 25	25
B. C. Copper Co. 500	600
Burton Saw Works .. 112	125
Canadian Can. S. and R. 65.00	90.00
Caribou Camp McKinnay .. 2 1/2	4 1/4
Dominion Copper Co. 2.00	3.00
Granby .. 75.00	75.00
Int. Coal and Coke Co. 80	88
Portland Canal .. 15	18
Rambler Caribou .. 25	35
Sullivan .. 5	5
Western Corporation .. 100	100
Western Oil Co. 1.10	1.10

Coeur D'Alene Stocks.

Bid.	Asked.
Alameda .. 4 1/4	5 1/4
Charles Dickson .. 7 1/4	8 1/4
Gertie .. 5	6
Humming Bird .. 4 1/2	7
Idora .. 3 1/4	4 1/4
Mississauga .. 3 1/2	4 1/2
Nabob .. 3 1/4	4 1/4
O. K. Con. 1	2 1/2
Om. Paul .. 6 1/2	9
Rex .. 25	30
Snow Storm .. 1.32	1.40
Stewart .. 75	75
Tamarac and Chesapeake .. 60	60
Wonder .. 1 1/2	2 1/2

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Floor.	Bar.
Royal Household, a bag .. 22.00	
Lake of the Woods, a bag .. 22.00	
Royal Standard .. 22.00	
Wild Rose, per bag .. 17.75	
Catspaw, Copper .. 22.00	
Hungarian, per bbl. 77.75	

Snowflake, a bag .. 17.75	
Snowflake, per bbl. 56.80	
Moffet's Best, per sack .. 22.00	
Moffet's Best, per bbl. 57.75	
Drifted Snow, per sack .. 17.75	
Three Star, per sack .. 22.00	

Feedstuffs.	
Barley, per ton .. 330.00	
Shorts, per ton .. 320.00	
Feed wheat, per ton .. 340.00	
Oats, per ton .. 337.00	
Barley, per ton .. 340.00	
Hay, Fraser River, per ton .. 223.00	
Feed Cornmeal, per ton .. 338.00	
Chop Feed, best, per ton .. 330.00	
Whole Corn, best, per ton .. 336.00	
Middlings, per ton .. 332.00	
Cracked Corn, per ton .. 338.00	

Vegetables.	
Celery, two heads .. 25	
Lettuce, hot house, per head .. 05	
Garlic, per lb. 10	
Onions, local, per lb. 6	
Potatoes, local, per sack .. 1.50 to 1.75	
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs. 25	
Cauliflower, each .. 15 to 25	
Red Cabbage, per lb. 5	
Rhubarb, hot house, per lb. 15	

Eggs.	
Fresh Island, per dozen .. 45	
Cooking, per dozen .. 45	
Canada, per lb. 75	
Neufchatel, each .. 10	
Butter .. 15	
Manitoba, per lb. 35	
Best, dairy, per lb. 45	
Lebanese, per dozen .. 30	
Cowichan Creamery, per lb. 45	
Delta Creamery, per lb. 45	
Butter, cooking, per lb. 30	

Fruit.	
Grape Fruit, per dozen .. 1.00	
Oranges, per dozen .. 25 to 30	
Lemons, per dozen .. 30	
Flgs, cooking, per lb. 8 to 10	
Apples, local, per box .. 2.00 to 2.25	
Malaga Grapes, per lb. 30	
Fig, table, per lb. 75	
Raisins, Valencia, per lb. 25 to 30	
Raisins, table, per lb. 25 to 30	
Pineapples, each .. 1.00	
Pears, per box .. 1.25 to 1.50	
Cranberries, per lb. 20	

Nuts.	
Walnuts, per lb. 30	
Almonds, Jordan, per lb. 75	
Almonds, California, per lb. 30	
Cocanuts, each .. 15	
Pecans, per lb. 30	
Chestnuts, per lb. 30	

Fish.	
Cod, salted, per lb. 10 to 13	
Halibut, fresh, per lb. 8 to 10	
Cod, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8	
Flounders, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8	
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. 10 to 12	
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb. 10 to 12	
Salmon, smoked, per lb. 20	
Oysters, per lb. 40 to 50	
Oysters, Olympia, per pint .. 40 to 50	
Oysters, Toke Point, doz. 40 to 50	
Shrimps, per lb. 25 to 30	
Smelts, per lb. 5 to 10	
Herring, kippered, per lb. 12 1/2	
Finnan Haddie, per lb. 12 1/2	

Meat and Poultry.	
Beef, per lb. 8 to 13	
Lamb, per lb. 15 to 25	
Mutton, per lb. 12 1/2 to 20	
Lamb, per quarter, fore .. 1.00 to 1.50	
Lamb, per quarter, hind .. 1.75 to 2.00	
Veal, dressed, per lb. 12 1/2 to 18	
Geese, dressed, per lb. 18 to 20	
Ducks, dressed, per lb. 20 to 25	
Chickens, per lb. 12 1/2 to 15	
Chickens, broilers, per lb. 25	
Guinea Fowls, each .. 1.00	
Pigeons, dressed, per pair .. 50 to 65	
Rabbits, dressed, each .. 75	
Hare, dressed, each .. 75	
Hams, per lb. 25 to 30	
Bacon, per lb. 15 to 18	
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18	

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

SCORES ON SATURDAY

Many Reversals of Points in Big Leagues and Many Records Suffer Considerably

London, Jan. 30.—The following are the additional scores in Saturday's matches:

Scottish Cup.

First round—

Falkirk, 2; Glasgow Rangers, 2.

Celtic, 4; Peebles Rovers, 0.

Albion Rovers, 0; Motherwell, 4.

Dumfries, 0; Patrick Thistles, 4.

Bo'ness, 0; Port Glasgow Athletic, 7.

Ayr Parkhouse, 2; Kilmarnock, 2.

Hamilton Academicals, 10; St. Mirren, 3.

Third Lanark, 1; Greenock Morton, 7.

Vale of Athol, 1; Dundee, 1.

Airdrians, 0; Heart of Midlothian, 4.

St. Johnstone, 1; Hibernians, 5.

Abercorn, 0; St. Bernards, 0.

English League.

Second division—

Pulham, 2; Barnsley, 0.

Gainsborough Trinity, 1; Blackpool, 0.

Leicester Fosse, 2; Stockport county, 1.

Grimsby Town, 2; Glossop, 1.

Hull City, 3; Oldham Athletic, 2.

Stoke, 1; Wolverhampton Wanderers, 0.

Lincoln City, 4; Chesterfield, 0.

Bradford City, 1; Clapton Orient, 0.

West Bromwich Albion, 1; Leeds City, 0.

Derby County, 1; Burnley, 0.

Rugby Union.

Guys' Hospital, 6; Old Merchant Tailors, 0.

London Scottish, 15; Harlequins, 5.

Cardiff, 19; Blackheath, 3.

Oxford University, 43; Richmond, 3.

Birmingham University, 11; Glasgow Academicals, 0.

Marlborough Nomads, 16; London Irish, 3.

Northern Union Rugby.

New Zealand, 6; Northern Union, 14.

English League.

Woolwich Arsenal, 1; Preston North End, 1.

Sheffield Wednesday, 5; Manchester City, 1.

Notts Forest, 0; Newcastle United, 0.

Birmingham, 5; Liverpool, 1.

Blackburn Rovers, 3; Sheffield United, 3.

Bolton, 1; Middlesboro, 1.

Bristol City, 2; Notts County, 1.

Everton, 1; Aston Villa, 0.

Manchester United, 1; Chelsea, 0.

Southern League.

Watford, 1; Brentford, 2.

Reading, 5; Bristol Rovers, 0.

Leiston, 1; New Brompton, 0.

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FOR RENT—Furnished house, 7 rooms, Stanley avenue, near car line. Apply Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., 1212 Broad Street. J30

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TO RENT—Comfortably furnished house for 3 or 6 months, near parliament buildings, on car line; no children. Box 59 Colonist. J30

FOR RENT—\$25. Seven room, modern house, in good condition, roses and garden. 1458 Pandora, near Elford—block from Fort. J20

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WANTED—Parties wishing domestic help or farm hands, also skilled or unskilled labor, apply Alex. Stevenson, immigration agent, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Safe, about 3 foot 6 inches high. Box 75, Colonist. J30

LADIES' BLOUSES, silks and fine work carefully and skillfully laundered at moderate charges. Mrs. Cosh, 1321 Port St. Phone A-336. J30

FOR SALE—Tubular boiler with smoke stack, 340 feet of 1 1/2 pipe and fittings all complete and in good working order. Used for a dry kiln. Moore and Whittington, Contractors. J30

FOR SALE—Cheap. Diamond Foot power mortice machine and Barfoot power velocipede shaper. Equal to new. Replaced by power. Moore and Whittington, Contractors. J30

WANTED—Gasoline boat, about 25 feet long, suitable for trading, in good condition and cheap. Address Paddon & Paddon, Mayne Island, B. C.

WILL LEASE 5 1/2 acres good land, good house, outbuildings, full bearing orchard, lots of small fruits, 1 1/2 miles from city limits and car. Apply Newcomb, Pipe Line Road, near Pumping Station. J30

MISFIT and second-hand clothing bought and sold. "Lashes" Cleaning, Tailoring and Repairing Co., 843 View St., Phone A-1207. J23

TO FARMERS—The Stump Puller recently patented in Victoria, more powerful than any other ever made, catches from one to twenty stumps in one pull, most surprising result. All who have seen it work and just what the farmer and contractor needs. Will clear up a radius of 330 feet round about mining; can be removed with ease in thirty minutes. Those lands in clear should have one of these. Apply 466 Burnside Road. J26

FOR SALE—Printing press, chase 58 1/2; self-inking; cheap. W. M. Ritchie, P. O. Box 82, Victoria. J26

BI-CYCLE FOR SALE—Gent's almost new, two speed brake, \$30. Pilmley Auto. B. C. J26

COTTON RAGS wanted at The Colonist job department. J23

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Modern short course, simplified and shorter system; rapid progress guaranteed; also by correspondence. Apply to certified teacher, 1045 Yates St. J21

HORSE and wagon for sale. "H. S. MacLean, Tennyson Road, Maywood P.O. J21

FOR SALE—Two cash registers, 1 safe, quick sale cheap. Box 397 Colonist. J18

FOR SALE—320 acres or more of No. 1 fall wheat land in southern Alberta, on line of C. P. railway; easy terms. Apply to owner, Wm. Kingsley, New Westminster, B. C. J5

IF YOU WISH TO MARRY write to Canada's leading matrimonial agency, Ford & Simmons, 984 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg. J1

FOR SALE—Large gasoline launch, suitable for hunting, fishing, or towing. 25 feet long, 10 h.p. engine, a bargain. Apply, Carleton Place, B. C. Clubhouse, Belleville street. (a31)

FOR SALE—Auxiliary Yacht "Arladne" lately overhauled with full equipment. Apply Crease & Crease, 17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. Aug 17

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for 6 months' trial.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 56 Discovery street, I am now prepared to carry out all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter corks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. I. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.
COCKERELS—Buff and S. C. B. Leghorns, prize stock. Perry Mills, Victoria. J29

FOR SALE—Horse about 14 hands, strong and sound. Apply Rectory, Esquimalt. J29

FOR SALE—Cyphers Incubator, 120 eggs, also Brown Leghorn pullets, 2024 Belmont Ave. J30

WANTED—To purchase, aged horse for light work on farm. Will pay \$25. 57 Colonist. J30

FOR SALE—Good Jersey cow (milkling), "Leader" churn, almost new; two box stoves. Mrs. Baker, near "Willows" Farm. J29

FOR SALE—Young Jersey cow, newly calved, easy to milk and handle. Watt, Pirbright Farm, Heald's Post office, Saanich. J28

FOR SALE—Wandotte pullets and cockerels. Box 2, Colonist. J28

PURE TOULOUSE GANDER and two geese for sale. Pedigree, \$8. Also 36 pure leghorn hens and 4 pure cockerels from prize stock. \$10 per dozen. Apply Colonist 922.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred fox terrier puppies, two months old. Apply A. B. Irving, 622 Cook street, or by telephone, No. 610 between 8 and 9 o'clock. J24

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred English fox terrier puppies. For particulars apply A. E. Burleigh, head of Prior St. J21

FOR SALE—Cockerels, S. C. Rhode Island and Red Black Orpingtons. Eggs for setting, \$2 and \$1. Miss Turner, Tel. B337. J21

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred English fox terrier puppies. For particulars apply A. E. Burleigh, head of Prior St. J21

FOR SALE—Black and red, pedigree, six months old. Hobbs, "The Maples", Vancouver, B. C. J8

WANTED—Shetland Pony, suitable for children to drive. Particulars and lowest price to A. W. Heath, Alberni, B. C. J8

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—A small grocery; good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply Box 48. J29

FOR SALE—Ginger-Beer factory, with good connection, house and lot, horse and waggon. A good investment for anyone with a small capital. Apply, Stuart Robertson Co., 1212 Broad St., opposite the Colonist. J24

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework; hours 9 to 2. Apply 15 Erie St. J30

WANTED—Girl to assist in light housework, day one preferred. Apply between 3 and 4, 716 Vancouver St. J29

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework. Apply 1138 Scoresby St. Jan 29

WANTED—A good reliable working housekeeper. Apply the Tzouhalem Hotel, Duncans. State salary required. J28

WANTED—MALE HELP

GOOD PAY—Men wanted everywhere to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. National Dist. Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LADY STENOGRAPHER (experienced) desires position. Apply Box 76, Colonist. J30

WANTED—Lady, thoroughly domesticated, desires post as home help, daily or resident. Apply 855 Colonist Office.

AN ENGLISH Lady wishes a position as governess in Victoria or will give lessons daily in conversational French, German, music, drawing and painting. Apply Box 601, Colonist. d29

MELLE VITAL, late of Paris and London has opened a dressmaking establishment at No. 1243 Bodwell St. Ladies own materials made up. Charges moderate. Apprentices wanted. J12

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Advertiser desires inside work, warehouse, show card and poster advertising, etc. Apply Box 68, Colonist. J30

COMPETENT bookkeeper and stenographer desires position; 5 years' experience. Apply Box 55, Colonist. J29

Two salesmen require situation in dry goods store, London experience. P. R. 1621 Quadra. J26

FOR SALE—PROPERTY

FOR SALE—4 acres of choice fruit land, about 1200 feet from fruit King variety. If you want to build a home in the country, now is your chance. Price only \$1,400. Apply The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., 1212 Broad Street. J21

OWNER will sell 24 acres choice land close to city on one parcel or in blocks of 2 to 6 acres, to suit purchaser; small cash payment; easy terms. P. O. Box 236. J30

FOR SALE—Two acres choice land at Shoal Bay. Apply E. J. Henshall, Monterey Ave., Shoal Bay. J30

FOR SALE—Owner leaving town and must sell quick. Two fruit trees, King variety. If you want to build a home in the country, now is your chance. Price only \$1,400. Apply The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., 1212 Broad Street. J21

FOR SALE—New house in James Bay, close to Park; 7 rooms, basement, large lot; house well built, no cheap work on material. Must be sold in two weeks. Apply Box 60 Colonist. J30

TO BE SOLD on very reasonable terms. 22 acres and new house near Colwood Station. Apply Box 25 Colonist. J28

FOR SALE—A new bungalow, modern improvements, in a very desirable locality close in. Box 28, Colonist. J28

SNAP—Ten-room house and full size corner lot on Vancouver street, only four blocks from Government street and near Fort street car. Price for quick sale, \$3,500. Globe Agency Co., Mahon Bldg., Government St. J26

FOR SALE—Six-room house and full size lot on Market street, near the four blocks from Government street, C. O. Mahon Bldg., Government St. J26

MONEY MAKER—Best buying on this Coast. Buy Port Angeles, Wash. Real Estate. 60 acres with enough timber on to pay for it at \$20 per acre; 100 lots for \$450 each. Can be bought in water front business and residence lots. Also acreage heavily timbered, and farms close in. Illustrated folder on application. I handle Port Angeles realty exclusively. For full information apply W. C. Sheldon, 545 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C. J23

FOR SALE—Building lots near car line. Cheap, \$500. Reade, Oak Bay, Victoria. J11

FOR SALE—Two new 10-roomed houses, off Fort St., four bedrooms, reception hall, separate bath and w.c., large rooms, conveniently designed; \$4,950 each; bargain. T. E. Crellin, 55 Boyd St. J22

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND
FOR SALE—Double-barrel hammerless gun, splendid condition, best maker. 72 Colonist. J30

FOR SALE, cheap. A Gladstone buggy, rubber tyre, almost new. Fashion Stables, Fort Street. J29

WANTED—Small, unfurnished cottage for sale immediately. Apply Box 54, Colonist. J30

FOR SALE—Two cash registers, 1 safe, quick sale cheap. Box 397 Colonist. J18

FOR SALE—An Oliver typewriter, almost new and in perfect order. Apply at the Family Grocery, corner Yates and Douglas. J23

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To buy in Haywood avenue, small house or cottage, from owner. 41 Colonist. J29

WANTED—To buy small house or cottage, from owner. 41 Colonist. J29

WANTED—Immediately, on E. & N. Ry. vicinity, 5 acres and buildings, suitable for poultry. Easy payments or cash. J. G. Archibald, 520 Burrard St., Vancouver, B. C. J24

WANTED—Modern house in city. Price not to exceed \$3,500. Principals only deal with. Address 735 Colonist. J9

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, pianos, etc. A. A. Aronson, 85 Johnson Street. J29

ROOM AND BOARD

FOR RENT—Well furnished front room with board, in private home, all conveniences and close to car; married couple preferred. Box 47 Colonist. J29

SECOND READING

OF NATAL ACT

(Continued from Page Three)

and as loyal subjects of the King to take different ground upon this subject by reason of Imperial considerations, and I say in reply to those statements that if this is the correct position we are then in duty bound to ask the Imperial authorities whether the situation is accurately represented by these men, gentlemen, and if so that some substantial evidence should be given us that what these gentlemen pretend should be done must be the policy which is to be carried into effect through legislation in this country. (Cheers.)

Now, sir, I leave this phase of the situation with this observation, that there is absolutely nothing in existence in the way of a mandate from the Imperial authorities either to stay the hand of the Liberal administration at Ottawa from acting in this matter or to deprive the people of this country from enjoying exactly the same protection which other and most important sections of the Commonwealth possess and with the utmost freedom and latitude enjoy. (Cheers.)

Federal Aspect.

Now, a word, sir, on the federal aspect of this case. I think that some hon. gentleman has said in the course of this debate—I believe it was the hon. member for Chilliwack—that in his opinion the reason why some adequate legislation has not long since been enacted on this question, is that the people of the Eastern Canada have not been educated up to the proper pitch to enable them to grasp the situation as it now exists in this province.

Mr. Monro: I think that I stated that this question had been made a party football in the west.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I followed the hon. gentleman's remarks closely, and I clearly understood him to say that the people in the east were not educated up to this question to legislate upon it intelligently, at least from our standpoint. (Hear, hear.)

Commissions Were Exhaustive.

Well, Mr. Speaker, with regard to this phase of the case, I think that my hon. friend's argument is at once answered, when we turn to the reports of the two commissions which examined into all these matters. (Hear, hear.) Four or five years ago, the first commission, and a very costly one indeed it was, went very thoroughly into the whole situation (hear, hear) and the report which was made by it to the government at Ottawa treated this question in every detail, and so if the members of the House of Commons took the care to read which is the duty of members of parliament in the consideration of ordinary subjects and which should certainly have been taken by them on so very important an issue as this most certainly is and had simply turned over and read the pages of this very exhaustive report they would have found an abundance of evidence that justified in the fullest possible manner the stand which has been unwaveringly and most firmly assumed by the people of British Columbia upon this important issue. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clute and his fellow commissioners went from one end of this province to the other. They collected evidence from all quarters and spared themselves in no way in order to give to the people at Ottawa all the data that they could secure in British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) And I take it, sir, that in these circumstances the education of the people of the east, or at all events of their representatives in the House of Commons, the legislative chamber, on this question, has been already and fully completed. (Cheers.)

Excuses No One.

When I am speaking, sir, of the dilatory methods pursued at Ottawa in the treatment of this question, I do not mean to be understood as excusing in any way the conduct of any Conservatives, who acted with the Liberals upon the occasion when this matter was under discussion on the floor of the house. (Hear, hear.) I have read speeches, made by Conservatives who did not have a sufficient knowledge of the situation, and who did not understand the arguments which were advanced by those who came directly from the seat of war in British Columbia, and I am offering no excuse, absolutely no excuse, for these gentlemen, and I would not have this house, or the people of this country believe for a moment that I would attempt to apologize for their attitude on this question. And, sir, may I say, sir, there is nothing in question in the words as to this fact, that to the mind of any fair-minded man in this province no excuse whatever, no reason whatever, and nothing at all in any respect whatever can be advanced that would in any way justify the attitude of the government and parliament at Ottawa upon this issue towards the province of British Columbia. (Cheers.) The whole thing, sir, is to me a mystery, something that can never be properly explained; and moreover, it is something, sir, that the members which represent this province in the House of Commons must keep on probing until some adequate satisfaction is given. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lemieux's Appreciation.

Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, in the course of his long speech the other night, so eloquent indeed in its phrasing, spoke of the Japanese as a great people, and of his high appreciation of the manner in which they had been received in that country, but he signally failed, at least from my point of view, to give to the people of Canada the slightest evidence on which they can rely, that the exchange of correspondence which has taken place between the Japanese minister and himself has led to any satisfactory settlement of this question. (Hear, hear.)

Now, sir, will the hon. gentleman opposite seriously attempt to lead this country to believe that the letter in question, and the correspondence which has developed, can for a moment, be considered as so amending the solemn treaty that exists between Canada and Japan, as to protect us against this influx of Japanese immigration in the manner in which he thinks Mr. Speaker, that these gentlemen can ask this house and this country to consider this matter at all seriously? (Cheers.) Why, here, sir, is a treaty, a solemn bargain, that has been entered into between England and Japan! And does any hon. gentleman in this house believe that this treaty, which has been entered into in importance this solemn and binding treaty, which has been placed upon the Canadian statutes? Why, sir, I do not think that any sane man can for one moment entertain any doubt as to

the views he should hold on this feature of the case.

Liberals Are Satisfied.

But from what I have read in the Liberal papers, the Liberal party in British Columbia is quite satisfied that the Hon. Mr. Lemieux's mission was a success.

Mr. Macdonald: Certainly it was. Hon. Mr. McBride: And this letter is seriously given us as the safeguard, which we desire to secure in the present circumstances.

Mr. Macdonald: There is no contention that a treaty was made by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, as I understand it. What I did was to conclude a diplomatic arrangement by which the Japanese government has agreed with the federal government to fix the number of immigrants which shall be permitted to come from Japan into this province.

Hon. Mr. McBride: But we cannot forget that an agreement of the same kind was previously made with the government of Japan through the agency of Hon. Sydney Fisher; and that it was utterly without effective result. So much for the statement, and so much for the mission which the Liberals have commended to this house. And I think moreover, sir, that one experience of this kind might and should have been sufficient for the Federal government; and further that they should not rest at all satisfied with the arrangement which was effected by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux. (Hear, hear.) And I do not see how my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, can possibly take the ground that in the light of our past experience! (Hear, hear.) Why, sir, if the letter which was written on this subject years ago, on the part of the government of Japan, could not be relied on at all, and was of so little use, what reason in the world can be given for the government believing that the result of Hon. Mr. Lemieux's mission will be any better! (Hear, hear.)

Probing the Questions.

I am now, sir, looking at this question in a very serious way, and with a view, sir, of probing this situation right to the very bottom. (Cheers.) My hon. friend from Chilliwack would have this house believe that the people of Eastern Canada have taken the position, they have taken on this matter owing to the fact that we have made a political football of it. But, sir, we know that when a representative comes here from the East, and are brought into close contact with the situation they speedily come to a proper realization of what the presence of these most objectionable immigrants, the Japanese, mean to the people of this province. (Cheers.) But perhaps apart altogether from the report of Mr. Clute and his two fellow commissioners, there exists an abundance of other material, from which, from an educational point of view, the members of the federal government can and could learn everything that we know on this question. (Hear, hear.) And I think, sir, there can be no question at all but what people who have been brought face to face with the situation of the Japanese, as well as of the Chinese, in this province have always very quickly and very readily realized what a very, very serious menace these people are to our social system, and in many other respects to this country. (Cheers.)

Alarming Statistics.

Now, sir, this is a most serious question, for I find that at the present time there are no less than 25,000 Asiatics in this province, and in addition approximately about 75,000 white males. I think, sir, that we must at once admit that these are certainly a very alarming set of statistics. That is to say, that for every three white men that we find in the province of British Columbia we find one yellow man (hear, hear), and if Mr. Speaker, this condition of affairs will continue, will the province be able to support a population of half a million—or perhaps one million—we would have a very large percentage of yellow men indeed in this province (hear, hear), and we feel, sir, that we have more than a right to complain of an increase in that part of our population, which might, moreover, easily increase percentage. (Hear, hear.) And that, too, sir, an increase in a population which will not and cannot assimilate themselves to our requirements and conditions. It has been shown conclusively, sir, since this question has been a live problem in this country, that these people can never by any possibility be desirable citizens, and that they can never form part and parcel of the community, as a good citizen would do. While we are mindful of the fact that wherever the yellow man has made his way in this province the white man, who is his competitor in the field of labor, and who is compelled to stand aside and practically to step down and out. (Hear, hear.)

Unity Should Exist.

And I feel, sir, that in the face of all these circumstances there exist the very strongest and the most overwhelming reasons for holding that there must be, on the part of all of us, complete unity of action and a strong endeavor to keep this question alive, until it is solved according to our reasonable wishes and inalienable rights, and moreover, until a way will be found to the point of view, the correct sense of the words satisfactory to the people of this great province. (Cheers.)

Conservatives Consistent.

Now, sir, as far as the present Conservative administration is concerned I claim that upon this question we have always acted consistently. (Cheers.) Such a bill as the present measure has been passed by the legislature of this province on four different occasions (cheers), and it has been disallowed by the Liberal government at Ottawa, on four different occasions. (Hear, hear.) And in memory, sir, serves me aright, in two of these instances, the bills which were disallowed were passed owing to the exertions of this government, or in other words, they were government bills. While on the fourth and last occasion when the bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bowser, who at the time was a private member, the measure was passed through the house with the concurrence of the government of the day. (Cheers.) And on the other occasion the government which enacted the bill was made up of Liberals and Conservatives.

Act Was Enforced.

My hon. friend from the Delta attempted to make the house believe that when this legislation was on the statute book the government was never since the enforcement of the act. And I understood my hon. friend to say the other day that the evidence which was taken before a certain commission, went to show that when a Conservative government had

the chance to enforce such an enactment it never did so. Now, sir, that is certainly a slap in the face from my hon. friend, which will be felt by some hon. gentlemen.

Mr. Oliver: Was this evidence printed?

Hon. Mr. McBride—I think that the hon. gentleman will find it printed in the newspapers.

Mr. Henderson—It is not to be found there.

Mr. Oliver—The statements which I made were fully substantiated by the evidence which was given under oath before this commission. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McBride—That would certainly put my hon. friend from Yale in a very serious predicament, indeed. But so far as this house has information, that commission stated in their report that the act had been enforced, and moreover, that the government had done everything that could possibly be done in order to bring about its enforcement. (Hear, hear.) Their report, sir, will be found in the Journals of the house for 1903-4, and my hon. friend, the member for Yale, Mr. Drury and Mr. Davidson, when his committee was the house, formed the majority of the committee. We can well remember that when it was proposed to appoint this commission, in order that there might be no question whatever as to the bona fides of their report, it was decided that the representatives of the government of the day upon it should be in the minority, and not be in the majority, as is usual in such cases. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Davidson was certainly an opponent of the government.

Mr. Oliver—He voted for you.

Hon. Mr. McBride—He helped me. But he also voted against us, and simply because he had the good sense and splendid judgment to support at any time this administration, it does not necessarily follow that he belonged to the Conservative party. And on the first possible occasion, when his constituency was opened, a Conservative opposed him. And this occurred in 1907, with the result that we now have one of the most useful members of the commercial community in Kootenay, my hon. friend Mr. Hunter, a member of this house. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver Named Committee.

My hon. friend (Hon. Mr. Bowser) points out to me that the hon. member for Delta, himself named that committee, as will appear from an examination of page 28 of the Journals of the house. And if the hon. gentleman makes the request I have no objection, speaking for this side of the house, to have the evidence which was taken on that occasion printed. (Hear, hear.)

The report itself will be found under date of January 28, 1904, on page 74 of the Journal.

Mr. Borden's Telegram.

I will now return, sir, for a moment or two to the Lemieux mission. I am given a copy of a telegram which was sent by Mr. R. L. Borden to my hon. friend the attorney-general, which I believe was read to the house yesterday. It runs as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 23, 1908.

Hon. W. J. Bowser,

Attorney-general,

Victoria, B. C.

Order in council third August, 1895, was only brought down Saturday last. It contains following paragraph: "The minister submits that in the interest of the Dominion of Canada, there should be a proviso in the treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States and he recommends that the adhesion of Canada be withheld until an express stipulation of this kind should be made and that some further definition should be required of the term 'laborer' so that it will definitely include artisans."

Japan agreed except as to artisans in February, 1896, and as to artisans in October, 1896. Present government refused to accede on account of British preference and favored nation clause.

(Sgd) R. L. BORDEN.

Mr. Borden Did Not Know.

Mr. Macdonald—Did Mr. Borden explain why this information was not brought down to the Dominion parliament when the treaty was considered?

Hon. Mr. McBride—My hon. friend will see that the return was brought down until the day before Mr. Borden spoke.

Mr. Macdonald—My hon. friend must know that Mr. Borden's party was in power when that report was made.

Hon. Mr. McBride—It does not follow that Mr. Borden would as far as he was personally concerned know what the files of the department contained.

Mr. Macdonald—He ought to have known.

Hon. Mr. McBride—My hon. friend says that he ought to have known. My hon. friend must remember that in the past ten years there have been three or four changes in the leadership of the Conservative party at Ottawa; that Mr. Borden has been its leader for merely a few years; and that he is practically a new man; and he is in a position to know what had taken place long before and before he became a public man. Remembering these facts no fault will be found with Mr. Borden in this respect, at least by anyone who is really fair-minded. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McInnes Asks Questions.

Now, sir, I think that in 1897 Mr. McInnes, then the member for Nanaimo, asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier three questions in regard to this very question of Japanese immigration. And these will be found on the pages of Hansard for the year 1897. They are given as follows:

1. Has the government received any communication from the Imperial authorities, asking if the Canadian government intended to accept the provisions of the treaty lately entered into between Great Britain and Japan?

2. If so, what was the government's reply to such communication?

3. Has the government taken, or is it the intention of the government to take any action under the said treaty, or otherwise, which would interfere with the right of Canada to prohibit, restrict or otherwise deal with Japanese immigration?

Sir Wilfrid's Reply.

Now, sir, what did Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister, say in reply to Mr. McInnes? He says:

The Prime Minister (Mr. Laurier).—Yes. When the government came into office they found a communication from the Imperial authorities asking the Canadian government to accept the treaty between Great Britain and Japan which has been before the government for over a year. The present government considered the matter and determined to answer that they would not be bound by the Japanese treaty.

Were Not Bound Then.

There, sir, you have the public

statement made in the Canadian parliament on this question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier! That they had received a communication in regard to this treaty, and that after considering the matter they had determined to reply that they were not bound by the treaty with Japan.

Mr. Oliver—What bearing has that statement on this question?

Hon. Mr. McBride—The answer then given by the prime minister at Ottawa bears upon it, and I have no doubt whatever that my hon. friend would have been much better pleased if these questions had never been asked; and if that answer had never been given. (Hear, hear.)

Now, sir, all this happened at Ottawa ten years ago. When this Japanese treaty was at that time discussed it was refused, and an official statement in answer was sent to that effect to the colonial office in the old country. The Liberal government at Ottawa in 1897, sir, would have nothing whatever to do with this treaty between England and Japan. And why, and how then, sir, has it come about that just ten years later this very same Liberal administration cannot do enough for Japan? (Hear, hear.) Did the government at Ottawa know more in 1907 than they did in 1897?

They Did Object.

Mr. Macdonald: Why did not your Conservative friends at Ottawa object?

Hon. Mr. McBride: And so they did object. (Cheers.) Those who came from British Columbia did object.

Mr. Macdonald: Why did not Mr. Borden and his friends in the house, when the Japanese treaty was before the Dominion parliament, object to Canada becoming a party to it?

Mr. McBride: Mr. Borden accepted the assurances which were given to the house on that occasion by the prime minister. But we cannot forget that the same assurances were given by Hon. Sydney Fisher, only to find that there was absolutely nothing of any value whatever to this country in them! (Cheers.) My hon. friend knows quite well as I do, that the arrangements which were made by Mr. Fisher were practically no arrangements at all that they were absolutely ineffective. (Cheers.) And, in these circumstances, will my hon. friend have the assurance to ask the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances which are given us by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux? (Cheers.)

Cannot Justify Change.

But to return to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will, at least in my opinion, be utterly impossible for Sir Wilfrid to justify his change of view to attempt to justify the changed views of their leader at Ottawa, a change in view which moreover was apparently brought about a few months ago! (Hear, hear.)

In 1897 the premier had the subject well in hand. But in 1907, when the situation, so far as immigration was concerned, had become more serious by 500 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

In 1897 Sir Wilfrid Laurier suddenly makes a change of front, and adopts an altogether different policy. Now, I again ask, why was this done? What had occurred in the interval of 10 years, so far as immigration was concerned, that had made it possibly be explained on sane and reasonable grounds? (Cheers.)

Only Commercial Arrangements.

Mr. Macdonald: They were not then, considering the Japanese question.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Why, of course, they were.

Mr. Macdonald: They were only making commercial arrangements.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Not at all. Not at all.

Now, sir, if there was any man in this province who had decided views on this question, so far as Mr. McInnes, the member for Nanaimo, in 1897, and in 1896 that gentleman charged the Conservatives with having neglected to grapple with this question, and with having failed to give to the people of British Columbia the protection to which they were justly entitled. (Hear, hear.)

No Proper Explanation.

I leave this question, sir, and the premier's answers with this observation, that if there is any man in this house, any gentleman opposite in this house, as well as from the people in Ottawa, anything like a proper explanation of why such a change of front on the part of the Liberal administration at Ottawa on this question, and so far all these gentlemen have failed, and most decidedly failed, to supply what has been done. (Cheers.)

More Japanese Coming.

We know what happened last summer, and we further know, from past experience, that we can look for another great rush of Japanese into this province. (Hear, hear.) And, what is more to the point, the Dominion government is at this moment entering into negotiations with Japan for the purpose of bringing Japanese settlers into Canada. (Hear, hear.) And in the present grave conditions, are endeavoring to bring Japanese and yellow men into this country in hordes. (Hear, hear.) I will now read to the house an extract from the Weekly Herald, a newspaper which is published in Calgary.

The extract runs as follows: "The unknown Japanese, Nagatani, a well-known Japanese, and resident of Canada for several years, left for Tokyo today to complete arrangements for a colonization scheme in Canada. He has purchased twenty-five thousand acres of irrigated C. P. R. lands east of Calgary. His company is incorporated for half a million yen."

Two hundred Japanese are to be brought early in the spring to start operations. Sugar beets will be grown and a refinery erected near. The Japanese government is being severely criticized in Japan, said Nagatani, in an interview, for agreeing to limit immigration to Canada. As a matter of fact the Japanese people wish to come, and many expect to come to Canada.

They are being organized in Japan for the purpose of establishing a newspaper in British Columbia to take their side, and show the people here it is to their interest to be friendly with subjects of the Mikado, and not only to welcome them but treat them well when they arrive.

You will see that arrangements will be made for thousands of the better class of Japanese to come here, and other parts of Canada in the near future. We wish to come here, and intend to start a vigorous campaign in favor of the Japanese being allowed to live here peacefully.

Want Question Settled.

We want this great question definitely and satisfactorily settled, sir, and in effecting this settlement we only ask that this great province of British Columbia shall receive proper and prompt attention, the legitimate demand for fair play! (Cheers.)

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to emphasize the position which all along this government has

taken upon this paramount and vital issue! (Cheers.) We are, first and foremost against the yellow man. (Cheers.) While we stand just as firmly and just as manfully for the protection of white labor in every part of this great province! (Cheers.)

And we are, sir, as a government, in favor of the passage by this house, and at the earliest possible moment, of this enactment, which is drawn along the lines of the Natal act as the safeguard to which we are in all the circumstances of this case clearly entitled; and, moreover, sir, as the only safeguard on which we and the people of this province can rely for protection against this invasion of our shores by the Japanese and other Oriental races! (Cheers.) And we propose, sir, with the consistency which has characterized our policy in the past, that we should continue to follow up this question until we are secure for the people of this province the rights to which beyond all question they are entitled. (Cheers.)

Not Touching Imperial Interests.

And we moreover say, while we are making this additional protest, and while we are emphasizing this additional declaration of our policy, that at the same time we do not propose in any way whatever to interfere with Imperial interests. (Cheers.) Or to do anything that would in any way retard the work of the federal government to enforce Imperial policy at Ottawa. We feel quite satisfied in pursuing consistently our policy of defending and conserving the rights and privileges and liberties which we enjoy as British subjects in this fair province. (Cheers.) Moreover, we feel quite satisfied that we have in the vigorous and consistent maintenance of this fair and just policy, the great electorate of the province of British Columbia behind us. (Cheers.)

Opportunity for People.

And, sir, just so soon as an opportunity is given to the people of this country to make a clear and definite pronouncement upon this prime and paramount issue, and, sir, this opportunity is at this very moment not far off, because the date, when the federal elections must be held, is rapidly approaching, and I claim that there can only be one result, and that is, that the people of this important province but of the entire Dominion from the shores of the Pacific to the shores of the Atlantic will no longer leave power in the hands of the Liberal administration, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa, which during the period of ten years has proved so flagrant and so absolutely false to its trust, and most particularly so as far as the vital interests of this province are concerned by the manner in which it has handled the question of admitting the Chinese and Japanese into this country to the great detriment of the best interests of its citizens.

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid the enthusiastic plaudits of his friends and supporters.

Mr. McPhillips Follows.

A. E. McPhillips, K. C. (Islands) said he found it necessary to say a few words in explanation of his position upon the bill before the house. The leader of the opposition took a rather extraordinary line of debate. He had stated that the bill applied to Hindus, although he so often disagreed with Sir Oliver Mowat, David Mills and the present chief justice of the Dominion.

Mr. McPhillips read section 30, chap. 93, of the revised statutes of Canada, 1896. By this clause there is no prohibition except in the case of persons designated in the act. There is nothing in this clause which would come into this country. But he did find it provided, and he wondered that the Liberal government at Ottawa had not availed themselves of the legislation they already had under this section 30, the right to enact an order-in-council keeping out the Orientals. He asked why it had not been put in force.

Treaty Stands in Way.

Mr. Macdonald: "I might ask if the honorable gentleman thinks this could be put in force against the Japanese under the present treaty?"

Mr. McPhillips agreed that it could not now be put in force. He asked what measures were being taken to do away with the threatened menace. The attorney-general was introduced a bill, and stated that it is an effective bill, that it will keep out Japanese, Chinese and Hindus.

The honorable leader of the opposition said that it was only partly effective, and that while it would not keep out Japanese and Chinese, it would apply to Hindus. He was, according to his opinion, going to have some effect, however.

The hon. leader of the opposition asked as to what course he (Mr. McPhillips) purposed following in the light of his statement some days ago that the measure, if it did pass, and if it were assented to, would yet be of no effect. In reply he asked if he was entitled to place his legal opinion against what might be in the best interests of the people of the province.

He referred to his hon. friend's experience in a similar position. His friend, the leader of the opposition, had held that the bill in the settlers' rights case would be of no effect. He had gone up and down the island preaching that opinion, and he had managed to convince 100 men that his legal opinion was correct. The result now was that these 100 men have been deprived of the coal underlying their lands.

Perhaps the present bill would not become effective. He was in it, he said, at the feet of a number of very eminent men who held that it would be effective, and therefore he would not throw any obstacle in the way of anything which might prove in the interests of the province.

Why Not a Dominion Act.

July 20, 1898, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had sent word that a bill of this nature would be effective if enacted. The Liberals were in power in the Dominion at that time, and he would ask the Liberals in the legislature if it was not an extraordinary thing that though they had had this right up until the present day, they have not enacted a Dominion Natal act. They were derelict in their duty.

The bill which they were endeavoring to enact was not a Conservative measure, but it expressed the united voice of the people of British Columbia. How had the hon. minister of justice dealt with it. He had dealt with it fitmptuously.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's View.

In speaking of the measure enacted at the session of 1903-1904 the then minister of justice, Hon. C. Fitzpatrick had written the Governor-General as follows:

The undersigned has had under consideration chapter 26 of the acts of British Columbia, passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia."

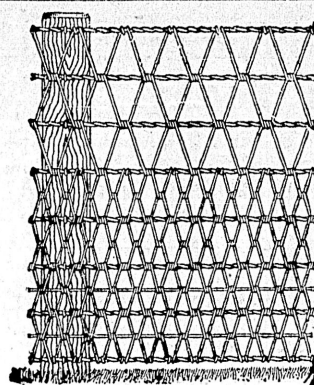
One Hundred and Sixty Acres Only

One Thousand Dollars Cash

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THE IRVING HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

New and Modern Rooms with Baths First Class Grill W. S. DICKSON - Proprietor

This act bears the same title and is essentially of the same effect as other acts of the province which have during recent years been disallowed by your excellency. It prohibits the immigration of British Columbia, subject to certain exceptions) of any person who when asked to do so by an officer fails to write out at dictation in the character of his language of Europe, and sign, in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in length in an European language directed by the officer. Among the persons exempted from this prohibition are those excepted by certificate in writing of the minister charged with the administration of the act or of any officer appointed to enforce the act. Power is conferred to prevent prohibited immigrants from entering the province and to deport those who have entered; and masters of vessels arriving at ports in the province with passengers are required to submit their passenger lists and answer questions and assist the provincial officers in the performance of their duties under the act. Regulations may be made by the lieutenant-governor in council to empower officers to determine whether any person is a prohibited immigrant, and to impose a tariff of fees to be paid by persons to cover any expenses which may be incurred in determining whether such persons are or are not prohibited immigrants.

This act therefore contains all the provisions which have been condemned in the British Columbia Immigration Act of 1906, and all the grounds of objection to these acts have been stated and reiterated on behalf of your excellency's government. See particularly the reports of the minister of justice of 6th January and 4th September 1907, upon which the act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia of 1900, was disallowed.

The undersigned does not consider, in view of the past correspondence and in view of your excellency's government having regard to such legislation, that any object

A Specially Interesting List of Bargains For Today and Tomorrow

The Last Days of Our January Sale Offers Unlimited Choice of Odd Lots

When in Our Store Visit the Tea Room on the Third Floor

Men's Heavy Golf Hose at Half Price for Today

These are splendid values, made of extra fine heather mixture with fancy turnover tops, and are marked for today's selling just at half price. No man needing any of these can go without a pair at this price. Regular \$1.00. Today.. **50c**

Boys' Worsted Hose for 12¹/₂c

Regular Value 25c

We still have about twenty dozen pairs of this line left of sizes up to 8, and made of extra good quality worsted, and will stand plenty of hard usage, just the kind for the boy to romp around with at this time of the year. Regular values were 25c. Special today and tomorrow **12 1-2c**

Winter Weights in Hosiery at January Sale Prices

The Hosiery Department still offers some splendid savings in Hose suitable for winter wear, and you cannot do better than come here, as you will find good quality reduced at specially enticing prices.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose. Reg. 35c values for ... **25c**
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose. Reg. 50c. values for ... **35c**

Motor Scarfs in Choice Array

Values 75c and \$1.00 for 50c

This includes a number of fine Motor Scarfs, in pink, mauve and red, also a few in plain effects, which we have reduced specially for today and tomorrow's selling. The regular values were 75c and \$1.00. Special today and tomorrow..... **50c**

Silk Crepe at Special Prices Today and Tomorrow

Regular Values \$1.00 for 50c

Today and tomorrow we are offering a special bargain in splendid quality Silk Crepe. This is all 44 inches wide, and no doubt will remove quickly at this price. Regular \$1.00 values, today and tomorrow for **50c**



Men's Gloves at Bargain Prices

Reg. Values \$2.00. Today, \$1.25

This lot comprises a number of pairs of Men's Fine Wool Lined Dogskin Gloves, Dent's make, extra good quality, and just the thing for the weather which is now at hand. Owing to the mild winter which we have had it is possible for us to make this reduction, as we want to clear them out quickly. The regular price of these gloves were, per pair, \$2.00, but for today and tomorrow they are marked at **\$1.25**

Boys' Fancy Sweaters

Reg. \$1.50. Special, Today and Tomorrow, 90c

These Sweaters are made of extra good quality knitted wool, with brass buttons and trimmings in sizes of 2 to 6 years. Any boy would only be too pleased to see himself inside of a wearable like these, and for today you are afforded a splendid opportunity of gratifying his wish. Regular values were \$1.50. Special for today and tomorrow..... **90c**

Boys' Sweaters With Collars

Regular \$1.50. Today and Tomorrow, \$1.00

Today we are offering an exceptionally good bargain in Boys' Sweaters. These are made of brown worsted, with green turned down collars, in sizes from 22 to 26, just the thing for the little fellow this sort of weather, and then too, at a substantial saving. The regular price of these were \$1.50. Special for today and tomorrow..... **\$1.00**

Clothes Don't Make the Man to be Sure, but Every Little Helps



It is part of the ethics of good business today to dress well and by "well" we mean not merely wearing clothes that are presentable but well designed, stylish looking garments that create an impression of prosperity. Nothing short of aggressive ability of the most pronounced type has so marked an influence on a man's career as the clothes he wears—and you will find that even aggressive ability is more readily recognized if well dressed, and if you want a high class suit, one that you will not regret even paying the regular price for, we say buy a Fit-Rite.



Men's High Grade Fit-Rite Suits, Reg. Value \$18, your Last Chance this week at \$11.75

This week draws to a close the unusual offerings which we have been making in Men's Clothing. These suits are all made of the best English and Scotch materials and possess more style and character of cut, more intrinsic merit of fabrics and more sterling quality of tailoring than any other ready-to-wear clothing sold at like prices. They are in single and double breasted effects, regular values were \$18.00, until the week ends, at..... **\$11.75**

Special Prices in Men's Overcoats for Today

Regular \$18.00 Values for \$9.75

We still have on hand about twenty of these fine Overcoats, and, in order to clear them out quick, as we do not wish them to go back in our stock, we have cut the price nearly in half. They are all of the very latest styles, and include the very best workmanship. They are, of course, all ready to wear, but prove by their fabrics, tailor and finish that they are strictly high class. Choose any of these smart, attractive looking models, and you will have an Overcoat that can't be duplicated by any custom tailor for double the price. Regular values were \$18. Special for today and tomorrow..... **\$9.75**



A Clean Up in the Footwear Dept. of Men's and Women's Shoes, Values up to \$5 for \$1.50

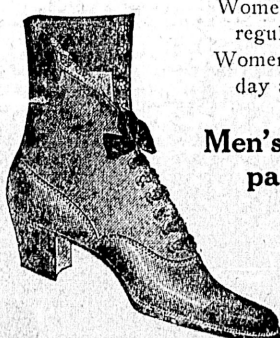
Today we are cleaning up the remainder of Shoes which were included in the January sale at an exceptionally low price. These are all odd lines and sizes, but most probably you will be able to get something to fit your needs from this department at a considerable saving.

Women's Shoes, Regular Values up to \$5.00. Today \$1.50

Women's Patent Kid Lace Boots, extra good quality, regular \$5.00. Today and tomorrow **\$1.50**
Women's Wid Lace Boots, regular \$3.50 per pair. Today and tomorrow, per pair **\$1.50**

Men's Shoes, Regular Values \$4.00 per pair, Today and Tomorrow \$1.50

Men's Box Calf Whole Fox Shoes, extra heavy sole, a splendid shoe for wet weather and of exceptionally good quality. Reg. price, per pair \$4.00. Special for today and tomorrow, per pair .. **\$1.50**



Get the Boy a Good Reefer

Regular Values \$1.75 to \$2.50 for \$1.25

A specially fine lot of Reefers are being placed on sale today. They are made of serges and chinchilla, with brass and black buttons down front. Nothing looks more dressy on the little fellow than one of these fine wearables, and Friday offers you a splendid opportunity of purchasing one at an exceptionally good saving. Regular values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Special for today and tomorrow **\$1.25**

Odd Makes of Men's Collars at Special Prices

There still remains on our Counters and Tables about 50 dozen of Men's Fine Linen Collars. These are sold regularly at \$1.50 and \$2.00 a dozen. They are all made of extra good quality linen and are in sizes only of 14, 14¹/₂, 15, 16¹/₂, 17, 17¹/₂, 18, 18 1-2. Regular values \$1.50 and \$2.00. Special today and tomorrow, by the dozen **50c**

Odd Sizes of Men's White Shirts

Regular Values \$1.25, for 75c

This lot includes a number of odd sizes in Men's White Stiff Front Shirts, open front bands or cuffs in sizes only 14¹/₂, 16¹/₂, and 17. The regular values were \$1.25, but owing to as we say, them being oddments, we wish to clear them out at... **75c**



Special Line of Men's Shirts

Regular Values 50c up to \$1.50. Today 25c

This week we are clearing out all our odd lines of Men's Shirts. This lot consists of soft and hard fronts, in white and colored effects, in sizes only of 14, 14¹/₂, 16¹/₂ and 17, and is a splendid opportunity for persons that have use for these sizes to make a substantial saving. Regular values were 50c to \$1.50. Today and tomorrow **25c**

A Splendid Showing of Women's Skirts

The Mantle Department is at present displaying a splendid assortment of Ladies' Walking Skirts. These are made of all the most desired materials and are very moderately priced, while the styles are the very latest of the season. Below we are quoting four of the descriptions in order to give you some idea of what they are like.

LADIES' SKIRT, in French Venetian Cloth, double panel front, finished with cluster of deep pleats, two bias folds around bottom, in colors of black, blue, brown and green. Price **\$12.50**

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, in French Panama, made with double pleat down front, back and sides finished with straps and buttons, in colors of black, blue and brown. Price **\$10.00**

LADIES' SKIRTS, in round length, 15-gored, with pleat at each seam and two bias folds around bottom, in colors of cream, black, brown and navy. Price **\$15.00**

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, in French Panamas, made with panels of double box pleats and trimmed with six rows of taffeta silk around bottom, in colors of black and blue. Price **\$15.00**

Men's Stripe Wool Underwear

Regular Value \$1.00 Special Today 50c

This is a splendid grade of Underwear, nice and warm, and is the kind you will appreciate, is of splendid wearing qualities, and not the kind that will cause you to complain about it irritating the skin. The regular value was \$1.00 per garment. Today and tomorrow **50c**

Bad News!

Some letters contain bad news. Some suggest bad news by their appearance—news that the writer has become careless in her habits. Do not let your letters create this impression—not while

Eaton's Berkshire Linen

is selling at 25 cents per quire. Did you know that it cost so little to be in good taste in the matter of writing letters? We also have envelopes to match, at, per package **25c**



Ladies' White Woolen Gloves

LADIES' WHITE WOOLEN GLOVES, extra long. Regular 50c and 65c. Today, for..... **35c**
LADIES' WHITE WOOLEN GLOVES. Regular 85c and 75c. Today, for **50c**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Children's and Boys' Woolen Gloves

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLEN GLOVES. Regular 35c. Today **25c**
BOY'S WOOLEN GLOVES. Special **25c**